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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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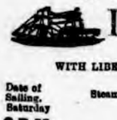
No. 54,176.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2 P.M. 1907.				
10th Aug.	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA ..	10512
17th „	PERSIA	7351	....	....
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA....	6898
31st „ *	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA....	9500
14th „	EGYPT	7912	....	....
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509	....	....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
19th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA	7351	....	....
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
9th „	OCEANA	6610	....	....
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912	....	....

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.
Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 26TH JULY, 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,395	Verron	20th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Redneed Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CORANIEN	4,143	Magnen	16th Aug. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. „

For other Particulars apply to

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
SILESIA	5159	G. Berguglian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badewich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	3999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

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Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	29th Aug.

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AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. AHMEDA. Girgaum-Bombay

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 15th Aug.	8 a. m. (direct).
LHASA	2,171	Frid. 16th Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Aug., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 18th Aug. calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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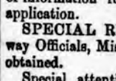
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th August, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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CALCUTTA:
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The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	16th „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

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All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
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Agents. Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	Arakawa	5th Aug.	13th Aug.
YEHOSHI MARU	...	Winckler	16th „	24th „
TAKASAKI MARU	...	Sato	18th „	28th „
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Takeva	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	T. Arai	Kori „ 8th Sept.	19th Sept.
MOYORO MARU	...	...	22nd Sept.	2nd Oct.
			29th Sept.	10th Oct.
			Laprak. 13th Oct.	23rd Oct.
			awa ...22nd Oct.	2nd Nov.
			...	4th Nov. 14th Nov.

For Freight apply to

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Manager
...ari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of ... are hereby NOTIFIED that ... DELIVERY, DAMAGE, ... TAINED unless they are ... days after the steamer's arrival ... on cargo warehoused or ren... Shed

...CARGO by the above Line ...CLAIMS for SHORT ...WILL BE ENTERTAINED by the office within ten ...o Survey will be held ...d from the Landing

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on both **SPEED** and **EFFICIENCY**
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60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
beating the following
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Hill Climb, July 13th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
in Club Hill Climb,
beating the following
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SATURDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 12th August, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

POONA, 9TH AUGUST, 1907.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Wednesday, the 28th August, 1907, at 10 P.M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY,
24TH JULY, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI VALIBAI, daughter of THAKER MEGJI GOCALDAS and widow of THAKAR PARSHOTAM LILADHAR, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to Messrs. Haji Mahomed Cassum Murad and Haji Issuff Esmail, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Haji Issuf Mahomed Sulleman of Bombay, Suni Mahomedan, Inhabitants, the under-mentioned property.

Any person having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lease, trust, lien, share or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed irrespective of any such claims and such claims (if any) will thereafter be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY IS AS UNDER :

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Old Hanooman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 513 4/9ths Square Yards or thereabouts, and, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 542, New No. 2,636, Old Survey No. 46, New Survey No. 1,667, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 1,436 at 1,439, Street Nos. 50-53-54, 1 at 3, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East, partly by the gully appertaining to these premises, partly by the property of Sha Tulseydas Laloobhai and partly by a vacant piece of land belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust ; on or towards the West, partly by the gully appertaining to these premises and partly by the property of Thaker Thakersey Mulji ; on or towards the North by the Old Hanooman Lane aforesaid; and on or towards the South, partly by the property, formerly belonging to Parsee Nowroji Gamaalia and now belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, and partly by the vacant land belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust.—Dated this 9th day of August, 1907.

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WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 44 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required ; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November. 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment, and the balance 95 per cent. on or before 31st January 1908. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January 1908.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 13th August 1907 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,
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BOMBAY, 23RD JULY 1907.

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17 ; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 15. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.

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HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, AUGUST 7.

NAWAB SULTAN-UL-MULK.

THE health of Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk, Bahadur continues the same, and as he is consequently not in a position to superintend the management of the late Sir Vicar-ul-Umrah's Paigah, His Highness has been pleased to entrust the management to the mother of the Nawab.

AZAM ALI KHAN.

As a result of the report of the Inspector-General of Stamps, His Highness' Government has been pleased to withdraw the privilege granted to Azam Ali Khan, of Faruknagar, of personal exemption from stamp duty and the privilege of using adhesive stamps within his jagheer. It is now twelve years since these privileges were granted to him, but it has been found that no indent has been received from him for the supply of stamps; that no case, either criminal or civil, has been enquired into within his jurisdiction; and that his ryots have never had occasion to use stamp-paper in connection with any transaction. When questioned about it, he is said to have replied that he had no faith in stamps or law courts; that he had allowed his men to use plain paper in all transactions; and that when any dispute arose between them he settled it himself with a panchayet. His ethics were therefore found far above the requirements or policy of the Government, and his privileges, therefore, have been withdrawn. The report urged the advisability of withdrawing his Magisterial and Civil powers as well, but no orders have yet been issued on the subject. In this connection, the humorous correspondence that has taken place between Azam Ali Khan and the authorities regarding his claim to the title of Nawab is interesting. The Inspector-General had always, out of courtesy, addressed him as "Nawab" in all official correspondence, to which he seems to have objected, saying that although His Highness had been pleased to confer on him the privilege of giving the title of Nawab to anyone he chose, he himself was not entitled to it, and he would, therefore, be satisfied with the style of plain Azam Ali Khan! A copy of the letter was forwarded to Government, who have since ordered that inasmuch as no such title has been conferred on Azam Ali Khan, he should not be addressed as Nawab in future.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Lieutenant Kutbudeen, B.A., A.-D.-C. to the Prime Minister, has been appointed Second Assistant in the Revenue Secretariat, in place of Mr. Fasiudeen, who has been appointed to officiate as First Talukdar of Mahboobnagar tentatively for three months.

DIVINE SERVICE.

11TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 11TH AUG. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—238, 154 and 323.
5-30 p m—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns—172, 265, and 26.
Collections for—Church Expenses

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—546, 320 and 150
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—242, 7o and 274
5-30 p m—S School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—629, 531, and 12

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a m—Holy Communion.
Hymns—261 and 508.
8-45 a.m.—Litany.
Hymns—178 pt 1 and 179.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—547, 322, 461, 460 and 176.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a m—Matins.
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson
6-30 p m—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev R U Potts
Alms for the Poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-3 a m—Holy Eucharist.
5-5 p.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

8 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8-30 a. m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Eucharist
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m - Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Bombay Diocesan Society.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—95
Hymns—107, 241 and 346.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, SERVICES.

	Mourning Mass.	Evening.
The Cathedral Bhuleshwar	7, 8-30	5-30
St. Theresa's, Girgaum	6-45, 8-30	5-30
St. Joseph's, Conservatory	7-45	5-30
Church of the Holy Name	6, 7, 8 and 9	6-30
St. Joseph's Colaba	8 o'clock	6-30
St. Anne's, Byculla	5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-35	7 o'cloc
Rosary Church, Mazagon	6-30, 8-30	5-30
N. S. das Victoria's, Mahim	7-30	5-30
St. Francis of Assisi, Dadar	7 30	.....
St. Peter's, Bandra	5-30, 6-30, 7-30 8-40, 6 30	

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith, B A.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith, B A
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Revnell.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell.
5 p.m—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

8 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a m—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Eveuing Service—Rev A Revnell

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Apollo Bunder.

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.—JAS TYE.
All seats free, all are welcome.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th July on 141-14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	8,000	27,000	.....	35,000
Or per mile of Railway	56	191	.....	247
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	19,000	51,000	.....	63,000
Total for 3 weeks	17,000	78,000	.....	95,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	5,552	16,065	82	21,699
Per mile of Ry. do.	39	114	1	154
Total to corresp date do.	16,476	53,969	254	69,699

Increase for the week.... Rs. 10,301
Do. to date .. „ 30,301

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th July on 1,708-35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,70,000	3,80,000	7,000	5,57,000
Or per mile of Railway	96	204	4	304
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	3,40,000	5,90,000	12,800	9,42,801
Total for 3 weeks	5,10,000	9,50,000	19,800	14,79,800
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,57,857	2,76,809	3,700	4,38,166
Per mile of Ry. do.	87	157	2	248
Total to corresp date do.	4,79,7	7,99,941	19,695	12,99,157

LUX[illegible] THE SE[illegible]

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction. The ALBION MILK SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

A GIFTED NATIVE SONGSTRESS.

Recent Concert and Its Sequel.

MISS GAUHAR, a celebrated songstress of Calcutta came to Bombay a short time ago, for a fee of Rs. 15,000, exclusive of all her expenses in travelling, to sing on the occasion of a wedding in a Marwaree merchant's family. Her arrival gave rise to much interest among native lovers of Hindustani music. Her fame as a singer and composer of music had preceded her through the gramophone, by means of which she had gained many admirers in this city, who longed to hear her sing. At the request of Mr. Ratansee Mooljee, a Bhuttia philanthropist, she visited the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, and felt so much interested in its success that she agreed to sing, free of remuneration, for the benefit of the institution. The concert came off in the Town Hall a short time ago under the patronage and in the presence of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, and brought in about Rs. 6,000 for the benefit of the Orphanage. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, a member of the committee of the Orphanage, thereupon severed his connection with the Orphanage, on the ground that the concert was given by an ordinary "nautch-woman," and that it was a blow to Hindu social reform, of which he is a warm advocate. The *Akhbar-e-Soudagar* thus descants on the situation created by the concert:—

We were very much pained to see our contemporary of the "Indian Social Reformer" taking Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta to task, for allowing his name to be associated with the concert held the other day in the Town Hall, in aid of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, on the ground that it was given by an ordinary "nautch-woman." Under ordinary circumstances the "Reformer's" attack would not only have been pertinent, but none would have gainsaid its justice. But, in the present case, our contemporary seems to be labouring under certain misapprehensions, and want of sufficient and reliable information has led him to pass undeserved censure on one of our foremost men, whose past record ought to have disarmed all suspicion. We have, therefore, taken the trouble to make special inquiries in the matter, and are in a position to say, that there was nothing unseemly in the concert, and that even "the honoured lady whose name is associated with the Orphanage" will find no legitimate reason to resent the source from which nearly Rs. 6,000 were collected for its support. In the first place, Mr. Ratansee Mooljee, the veteran philanthropist who organised the concert, is himself a social reformer and as much against "nautch-women" as our contemporary can be. As for Sir Pherozeshah—his whole life proves that he is the last man to countenance any "nautch-woman," even for philanthropic objects. When we add that even the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, who presided at the Bombay Social Conference, was present, our readers will understand that there could have been nothing objectionable in the concert But the fact is that our contemporary started on a false assumption, and this naturally vitiated his judgment. From inquiries made we learn that Miss Gauhar is not at all a nautch-woman." She is a gifted 'songstress' "pure at simple," who has earned for herself a respectable and unique position in Bengal. Aye! She is something more than that. Miss Gauhar cannot only warble in seven languages, but is herself a composer of no mean order. She is also a cultured woman and the little speech which she made at the end of the concert, when making a personal donation of Rs. 500 to the Orphanage, ought to have disarmed all captious criticism. It was an exceptional case and Miss Gauhar occupies an exceptional position. In her speech she herself referred to the miserable condition of the Indian "danseuse," and asked the audience not to despise the noble art simply because some of its exponents were not all that they should be. It was, in fact, as if Mesdames Patti or Melba, Ellen Terry or Sarah Bernhart had given the benefit of their noble arts to a charitable institution. Even the Royalty of England frequently condescends to patronise their efforts.

It is necessary to mention that the large, influential and representative gathering present was not drawn to the Town Hall by any personal charms or attractions. Miss Gauhar laye no claim to any such, nor need she be ashamed of it, for, after all, handsome is that handsome does. But it was the divine art which she has, like her European compeers, cultivated to such perfection, as a labour of love and not for the sake of mere lucre, which attracted so many hundreds, in spite of the prohibitive fees charged. These are the real facts, and in the light of these, we trust our contemporary will change his views. We hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar has resigned his post as a trustee of the Orphanage. We are sorry it should have been so. But now that the real facts of the case have been placed before the public, and the action of Sir P. M. Mehta and others vindicated, we feel confident Mr. Chandavarkar will reconsider his decision and continue to give the Orphanage the valuable aid of his sympathy and support.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The City of Bombay is divided into 18 Postal Delivery Districts and with a view to facilitate sorting in the Railway Mail Service and to ensure the early delivery of correspondence in the various parts of the City all persons who reside in the "Fort" Postal Delivery District, or, in other words, who receive their postal deliveries at present from the "Fort" post office, are earnestly requested, in giving their addresses to their correspondents, both in India and other countries, or in having their addresses printed at the head of their stationery, to adopt one or other of the following forms of address as their postal address:—

No. ____ Street ____
Fort, Bombay.
or
No. ____ Street ____
Bombay, No. 1

A list showing the name and number of each Postal Delivery District is given below.

2. All articles addressed in the manner shown above, whether in English or Vernacular, will be sent from the Railway Station *direct* to the proper delivery office. This is not and cannot at present be done in the case of articles addressed in Vernacular which show merely the number of the house and the name of street, but no indication of the Postal Delivery District; and all such articles are consequently delayed. Articles addressed in English are sent at present direct to the proper delivery office, whether the Postal Delivery District is indicated or not; but the volume of correspondence for the City of Bombay has become so considerable that it will not be possible to continue this arrangement much longer, unless the name or the number of the Postal Delivery District is inserted in the address.

3. Any one who has any doubts as to what is the name or number of his Postal Delivery District, can obtain the necessary information from the nearest post office.

List of Postal Delivery Districts in the Bombay City and the distinguishing number by which each district is known:—

Name of Postal Delivery District.	Abbreviated address of each Delivery District.
Fort or G. P. O. ...	Bombay No. 1
Kalbadevi	Bombay No. 2
Mandvi	Bombay No. 3
Girgaon	Bombay No. 4
Colaba	Bombay No. 5
Malabar-Hill	Bombay No. 6
Grant Road	Bombay No. 7
Byculla	Bombay No. 8
Umarkhadi	Bombay No. 9
Mazgaon	Bombay No. 10
Jacob's Circle	Bombay No. 11
Parel	Bombay No. 12
Ferguson Road ...	Bombay No. 13
Dadar	Bombay No. 14
Sewri	Bombay No. 15
Mahim	Bombay No. 16
Dharavi	Bombay No. 17
Worli	Bombay No. 18

D. J. MURTRIE,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Cumerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Red Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tarlen, Byculla and Ist Nagpada	0	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total		1	91
Total figures for this week	140,91	1	1,01

APOLLO

THE IDEAL ATHLETE

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PROSTRATION AND DEPRESSION.

"Apollo" tells how to avoid wasted effort.

"APOLLO," the Ideal Athlete, the embodiment of physical grace and symmetrical muscular development, pays a glowing tribute to the wonderful curative and invigorating properties of Phosferine. Even "Apollo's" superb physique was not proof against attacks of Sciatica and Neuralgia, and he declares that a course of Phosferine quite cured these disorders and completely dispelled the weariness and exhaustion consequent upon over-training.

All the brilliant athletes in the kingdom have recognized the merits of Phosferine and expressed their appreciation in much the same words as "Apollo." Without exception, from Royalty downwards, every class of brain and manual worker has placed on record with us the marvellous benefits they have derived from Phosferine. As editor of a health magazine, "Apollo" further relates that he found the tonic invaluable for relieving brain-fag.

"APOLLO" writes:—"When I left South America, some six years ago, I had a bad attack of Sciatica, which left me prostrated and totally unfit. An agent of yours in Southport recommended Phosferine, and a few bottles soon put me right again, since then I have used it for Neuralgia, and found it a real good thing. Over-training and sustained exertion tries one considerably, and for the weariness so induced, Phosferine is the only remedy that quickly pulls me round, especially have I found it give relief in the tired feeling, caused by depressing or hot weather. A good deal of brain work falls to my share in my journalistic work, and in this, Phosferine has for some years been a great friend to me, and whenever I can, I always give it a good word, for it is a remedy that has never failed me."—June 6, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Headache
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Sleeplessness	Hysteria
Indigestion	Nervous Debility	Exhaustion	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

THE ROYAL EXAMPLE

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living physicians.

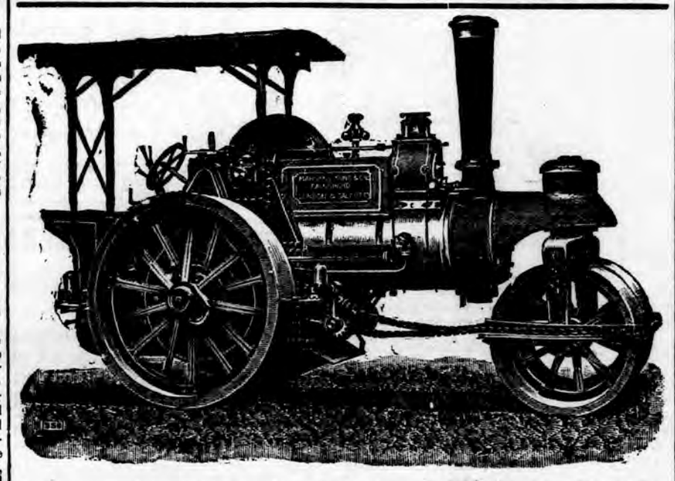
The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

MARSHALLS' STEAM ROAD ROLLERS



As supplied to the Bombay and other Mofussil Municipalities and Public Bodies.

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Marshall, Sons & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS,

MARSHALLS' BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY. | 99, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

Works GAINSBOROUGH, England.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India "and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and other Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all he Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 15th August, 1907, the TIMINGS of Passenger and Mail Trains on the G. I P. system will be REVISED. For details and further information see Poster Notice and Sheet Time Table which will be exhibited at Stations, or apply to Station Masters.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 9th August, 1907.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1907, at 4 P. M. (B. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts of the Company, for the period ending 30th June, 1907.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Mirza Mahommed Shirazee and Mr. Byramjee R. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, as Directors appointed by the Board.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 10th August, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th September, 1907, to 18th September, 1907, both days inclusive.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY General MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, immediately after the Second Ordinary General Meeting is over, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1907, at 4 p. m. (Bombay Time), to alter Article 25 of the Articles of Association of the Company by substituting a fee of Two Annas per share for Rupee one per Share.

The Board of Directors suggest that the fee of Rupee One payable on transfer of shares under the Articles being heavy, in proportion to the paid up value of the Shares, be reduced to Two Annas per Share.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.,
Secretaries.
BOMBAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1907.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

CECILIA JANE CHARLES, a widow, late of Karachi European Inhabitant.
DOMINIC FRANCIS PEREIRA, a Bookbinder and late of Bombay Christian Inhabitant.
FRANK G. OLIVER, late in the employ of the Bank of Bombay, Akola Branch.
JOHN SCOTT, late Dredging Master, Aden.
JAMES ROTCHELL, late Hydraulic Foreman, Victoria Docks, Bombay.
HANGOO OKON, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
FAZIL JUGGER, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
HAJI FATHEDIN PEERBUX, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
MANIK HAROODIN, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Dharampur in Pahna but late of Bombay.
WILLIAM SINGER CLERKE BURTON, late Captain, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), Poona.
NAJIBA, late of Bombay Mahomedan Prostitute.
VITHABAI, late of Bombay Hindu Prostitute.
WILLIAM MICHELMORE, late in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Craddas, Byculla.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed and Claims, received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 9TH DAY OF AUG. 1907.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1899 and 1906 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1899 and 1906, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 121, Meadow Street

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

SHEIKH ABDULLA MAHOMED,
Newspaper Agent,
MAIN STREET, POONA.
Annual Subscription Rs. 30, inclusive of Delivery Charges.

"APENTA"
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE — ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY — LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street.*
BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 8	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 8	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

BEYNON'S
ONE SOLUTION HAIR DYE
IN
BLACK AND BROWN SHADES,
Supersedes all other Dyes.
Compact and easy to use.
Results Indisputable.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

BEYNON & CO.,
THE UP-TO-DATE CHEMISTS
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G." care of this Office.

Meridian Watches.
KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.
Have proved the Best for Hot Climates,
Reliable in Every Way.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
Watch Repairing Department.
G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

The . . .
Pianola.

The Pianola is the best Piano-Player on the Market.
The Pianola can be seen and heard at S. Rose & Co.'s Piano Show-rooms.
The Pianola, in Stock from Rs. 350 to Rs. 975
The Angelus ... ... „ 675
The Aeriola ... ... „ 450
The Pianotor ... ... „ 350
The Pianotist ... ... „ 300

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & Co.

Stephen's Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
For Typewriters

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

INTELLIGENCE.

steamer Futtun Hall, 2870 tons, Captain J ...o-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

Co's steamer Islands, 3360 tons, Captain F Gun... ...ill sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

O Co's steamer Socotra, 3896 tons, Captain W R F ...ll to-day for Kobe, via Hongkong, with a general

...Japan Line steamer Kageshima Maru, 3373 tons, Captain ...rakowa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, with a general cargo.

THE F and O Co's steamer Peshawar, Captain C F Lockstone arrived in harbour yesterday from Manilla, with a general cargo and hemp.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 843 tons, Captain R J Rickford R N R, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's, steamer Hoseinee, 963 tons Captain W E Jenkins arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a genera cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 8th August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Cmdr G A Rose — R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly — Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beanchamp — R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black — R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	N J F Wilson — R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Holloway — Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats	Royal Navy
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Harlem — R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 9.

Baron Fairlie	3323 Farfor	R Nixon & Co
Bhundara	2216 Brocq	M M & Co
Beawarka	3270 Carey	M M & Co
Caledonia	3549 Tocque	London — P & O Co
Cappri	3781 Delalio	P & R S N Co
Hydra	831 Kirseborn	F F Campbell & Co
Hoseinee	963 Jenkins	B & P S N Co
Ipswich	513 Wallace	Shah S N Co
Kaura	504 Chappel	M M & Co
Kageshima Maru	3372 Arakawa	Y Kashin
Mazagon	3522 Powell	P & O Co
Nizam	3041 McLennan	T Morrison & Co
Oriental	3655 Tocque	Aden — P & O Co
Othello	3237 Bradley	F Muir & Co
Persia	4 98 Haughton	P & O Co
Peshawar		Lockstone — P & O Co
Shahnoor	2783 Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2566 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751 Davison	Shah S N Co
Waroonga	1609 Bamber	M M & Co
Warora	2565 Reddoch	M Mackenzie & Co
Zeina	446 Mohamad	Kobe — N F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—August 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Berth	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Kobe	10-8	F N & Co
C & R	Dinbigh Hall	3211	Dowse	Liverpool	15 8	K Nixon & Co
D & E	Cuina	3963	Maclachlan	Antwerp	13-8	M M & Co
F	Uriana		Cole	Calcutta	17-8	M M & Co
L	Mahanadi	847	Ahmad	Repairing		Bo S N Co
N	Lindenhall	2506	Sherlock	London	17-8	W & A G & Co
O	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	10 8	B & P S N Co
P	Sutton Hall	2870	Mayall	Kobe	10-8	K Nixon & Co
Q	Madagascar	1693	Boullier	Genoa	14-8	J M & Co
				Offside L		
Sabarmati		524	Mohamad	Repairing		Bo S N Co
				H W P D		
Indravati		573	Fakeera	Kobe	10-8	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden	24-8	P & O Co
2	Olympia	3593	Osborne	Egypt	14-8	W & A G & Co
3	Ranee	3634	Corran	Kobe	12-8	T Morrison & Co
6	Clan Cameron	2287	Cowie	Chittagong	8-8	P Muir & Co
7	R Ruhs tino	3044	Cucchi	Genoa	15-8	F Rutino S N Co
9	Lichenfels	3023	Wahlforf	Kobe	12-8	Glade & Co
10&11	Kattenturm	3313	Volkmann	Hburg	14-8	Glade & Co
12	Socotra	3896	Hickey	Kobo	10-8	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Persia s	Haughton	Aden, Aug 4
	Kageshima Maru s	Arakawa	Yokohama, June 18
	H schiess s	Jenkins	Aden, July 31
	Peshawar s	Lockstone	Manilla, July 25

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Umballa s	Clower	Calcutta
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—steamer Islands, Gun'ningham, for Calcutta.

" Socotra, Hickey, for Kobe, &c.

" Sutton Hall, Mayall, for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—Steamer Persia, for London & c.

" Umballa, for Hull, &c.,

" Kageshima, Maru, for Japan, &c.

" Haldari, for Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS

July	Vessel.	From
30	Fulwell	London
Aug		
5	Shah Nasir	Colombo
5	Dilwara	London
6	Bharata	Negapatam
6	Palamcotta	Rangoon
6	Cromsay	Liverpool
7	Hermiston	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

8	To'omi Maru	Penang
9	Clan Mackay	Coast
9	Marq Bacquihein	Calcutta
13	Gisela	Trieste

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Canara left Suez on the morning of the 8th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Golconda passed Lisbon on the evening of the 7th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Colaba arrived Antwerp on the evening of the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—53 bales wool, Ebjee Shivjee ; 51 bales wool, Esmail Dosa and Co ; 45 bales wool, Jadowji Kara ; 25 bales wool, R Dosa and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—14 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—66 bales twist, H M H Esmail and Co ; 45 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co ; 40 bales twist, The New City of Bombay M Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar s—510 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,080 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Persia s—14 bales skins and hides, P E Boyce and Sons ; 2,901 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, 12,000 cwts mussoor and 6,440 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 25 cwts deer horns, H A Oomer ; 8 tons walnut wood, I H Salemahomed.

Lindenhall s—400 cwts horns and 200 cwts hoofs, Mooljee Jamal ; 1,948 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—12 bales old woollen bagging, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lindenhall s—45 bales twist, B Brady and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Riddle Reeve and Co ; 24 bales hump, Goldberg and Co ; 6,340 cwts mowrasseed, 1,500 cwts poppyseed, 5,524 cwts rapeseed, 5,500 cwts castorseed and 8,035 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Peshawar s—3,998 cwts rapeseed and 4,002 cwts poppyseed, Societa Coloniale Italiana.

Culna s—123 bales cotton, Khimjee Visram and Co ; 5,000 cwts rapeseed and 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales hemp, G Madhowjee and Co; 142 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co ; 2,499 cwts rapeseed, and 4,004 cwts mowrasseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,840 cwts castorseed, Worman and Co; 300 bales cottonfly and waste, C Heerjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lichenfels s—75 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 330 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 50 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 45 bales twist H M Mehta and Co ; 396 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,752 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowjee and Co.

Kattenturn s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 21 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 800 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 18 bales twist, P Vi hram and Co; 74 bales cottonfly P C Sitna; 49 bales cotton, Owen O'Kell; 110 bales cotton, C L Salan and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee and Co; 510 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Kattenturn s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Lichenfels s—286 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.

B Rubattino s—2 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co; 736 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Denbigh Hall s—1,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Madagascar s—1300 bales cotton, Walton Pavri and Co; 5,000 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseedl, 1,003 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

E Frana Ferdinand s—15 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

B Rubattino s—124 cwt castorseed. C Boggiand and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Socotra s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Kageshima Maru s—500 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kageshima Maru s—225 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 475 ba'es twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kageshima Maru s—300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 275 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 535 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

THE LATEST VALUATION OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

AFFORDS

ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH

and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27% in 1896 and 30% in 1901. This is the

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August* 8.] [BOMBAY, *August* 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	81 7/8		11/16
2½ do. Rentes	95	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	97 1/4		1/2
2½ do. Govt. Securities	64 1/2		1/16
Bar Silver in London	31 15/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 15/16		1/8
Do. in New York	69 3/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	1/2	
Do. do. Berlin	20·47 1/2	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1/2		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	4	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 1/2	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/2	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £ 100,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 11/16d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£35,100,000	Dec.	£700,000
Public Deposits	£ 6,500,000	Dec.	£2,200,000
Other Deposits	£44,000,000	Inc.	£600,000
Government Securities	£16,100,000	unchgd	£
Other Securities	£28,800,000	Dec.	£900,000
Notes and Gold	£22,700,000	Dec.	£700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 47o/o of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—	
Spot	Fair business
Futures	Quiet
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 "
Imports	4,000 "
Mid-Americans	7·35 + 05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 3/4 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·85 +03	6·72 +03	6·67 +03	6·64 +03

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
6·63 +03	6·62 +03	6·62 +03	6·64 +03	6·65 +03

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	.....
Do. do. last year	...	2,800 bales
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000 "
Do. to Continent	...	2,000 "
Spot Cotton— Mutilated.		
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·21+14		Advanced owing to daily weather reports indicate need of moisture.
Futures—Month of March. Mutilated.		

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—13+½

Futures—Month of October.—12·50+13

Do. do. December.—12·45+13

Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6½ unchanged.

Sugar :—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 4½d.

Months of Shipment—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Steady

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Gold Bullion	76,800	London	Persia	Yokohama S. Bank
14 Box Gold Bullion	2,75,360	Do.	Do.	National Bank
2 Cases Gold Coins and Rupees.	13,263	Jeddah	Ahmadi	S and B A El Fazal
1 Bundle Rs.	1,850	Abass	Kasara	H S A Yazdi
1 Case Sovs and half Sovs	45,000	London	Persia	Cox and Co
1 Bundle Sovs & half Sovs	15,000	Jeddah	Moshtari	O Khushal
3 Bundles Rs	14,503	Muscat	Kasara	Comp. National
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,52,089	Melborne	Dumbra	Comp. National
7 Bundles Rs.	12,300	Koweit	Waroonga	Sundry natives
1 Box sovs and half sovs	30,000	London	Persia	Inter Bank. Corp.
1 Box sovs and half sovs	37,500	Do.	Do.	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	76,800	Do.	Do.	Bank of Bombay
3 Bundles Sovs Gold Coins Silver Bullion Rupees &c.	13,669	Bagdad	Kola	A Shashoo

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [9TH AUGUST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England	4 per cent. from	25th April.
Bank of Bengal	3 per cent. "	25th July.
Bank of Bombay	3 per cent. "	1st Aug.
Bank of Madras	4 per cent. "	9th July.

Money :—

Money is still very easy. Short deposits do not command better than 2 per cent. in the open market.

Exchange :—

The exchange market has been irregular but altogether there has not been much doing. At opening the T. T. rate was almost general at 1/4, only one Bank naming 1/3 31/32 T. T. at which he was joined by one or two others in the afternoon. Only one Bank has named 1/4 7/32 for 3 months' sight bills, but credits have been placed for the month at 1/4 1/4. Far Easterns rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4d. to 1s. 2 31/32.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/32d. to 1s. 4d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—Francs	170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	138 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	166 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	227

Government Paper :—

The Market opened 96 3/4 for cash and 96 5/8 for the settlement. In the early part of the day there was not much done, but later on a Presidecy Bank was reported to have bought moderately and the quotations were advanced 1/16 in both positions. At the close there are probably buyers. Calcutta market is also firmer, their opening quotations being 96 13/16 for cash and 96 11/16 for the settlement.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96·13
1st Settlement	"	96·11

Bullion :—

On Thursday, Bar silver in London closed 1/4 down at 31 15/16 for ready and forward delivery. New York also was 1/4 lower at 69 3/8. Locally rates opened 3/8 down from yesterday ready being 82 3/8 ex-duty. Forward closing rates are given below. Bar gold is steady. We quote :—

	Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	82	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	81	3	0
Ditto 2nd "	81	1	0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	45,16,000
Other Deposits	32,36,000	.....
Sundries	.....	36,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	4,09,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	33,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	3,47,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	20,97,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,88,000	.....
Bullion	.....	58,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	3,55,000
Sundries	6,000	.....
Cash	.....	33,56,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last the amount offered for sale was 40 lakhs. Of the 36·20 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 3·80 lakhs in Transfers at 1s. 4 1-16d. Tenderers at these rates received 76 per cent. A small lot of Rs. 10,000 extra bills was allotted after the above sales at 1s. 4 1-16d. The total amount sold during the week was 41·50 lakhs, and the amount advertised for sale next week has been reduced to 35 lakhs.

The mail of the 26th July brings £350,000 silver and £100,000 gold to Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	27,00,000
Bombay	"	22,30,000
Madras	"	40,000
Total...	Rs.	49,70,000

The mail of the 2nd August brings £50,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, and £80,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,40,000
Bombay	"	10,80,000
Madras	"	12,60,000
Total...	Rs.	33,80,000

The mail of the 9th August brings £90,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	28,40,000
Bombay	"	7,80,000
Madras	"	10,000
Total...	Rs.	36,30,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week.	13,811	6,952	+ 6,859
Receipts from 1st October to 8th August.	3,008,955	2,512,372	+ 496,583
Shipments for the week,			
Europe	25,993	10,112	+ 15,881
China	2,826	9,278	— 6,452
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total	28,819	19,390	+ 9,429
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 8th Aug.	1,142,690	902,311	+ 241,379
Europe	40,230	23,763	+ 16,617
China	587,230	391,554	+ 192,676
Japan	64,239	26,226	+ 38,013
Coast Ports			
Total	1,835,539	1,346,854	+ 488,685
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	3,444	1,140	+ 2,304
China	4,499	804	+ 3,695
Japan			
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 20th July 1907 —18,656 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 15th June, 1907—20,462 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	609	357,644	439,868
Central India	690	135213	145,858
Barsee and Nugger	3,057	255,219	148,870
Berars	102	467,931	494,766
Central Provinces	291	309,256	358,473
Total Oomras	4,749	1,525,263	1,587,835
Dhollera	65	338,168	188,569
Broach	nil	278,915	211,639
Compta and Dharwar	5,908	182,999	89,761
Westerns	173	14,774	24,408
Bengals, N.-W. P.	1,422	510,148	310,001
Bengals, Rajputana	1,987	119,018	43,885
Bind	84	14,679	30,629
Persian	nil	2,745	2,186
American	30	19,414	17,910
Egyptian	93	1,345	1,594
Other Sorts	nil	1,487	3,795
Totals	13,811	3,008,955	2,512,372

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

There is little of interest to report in the Home markets during the past week. The fluctuations have been slight, and the future course of the market depends greatly on the weather conditior in Amerira during this month. Should hot weather prevail and a drought set in, the damage to the crop would probably be serious and possibly irreparable. In this case a sharp advance must o cur. Should, however, ordinary conditions be in force, we may look for fluctuating markets, with a gradual tendency towards lower prices, though until the New Crop points to a distiuctly good outturn. We see little probability of any marked decline, as speculators are chiefly on the "bull" side.

The publication of the Bureau Report had little effect on the market, though the a erage condition given was lower than was generally anticipated.

We give below our usual weekly comparative statement of prices in the Home Markets acco.ding to the telegrams received here on Friday last and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	7·16	7·25	+ ·09
Futures, Aug-Sept.	6·77	6·85	+ ·08
Do. Jan.-Feb.	6·53	6·62	+ ·09
NEW YORK—			
Spot	13·00	mutilated	
Futures, Dec.	12 03	12 21	+ 13
Do. March	12·21	mutilated	
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	12 5/8	13	+ 3/8
Futures, Oct.	12·24	12·37	+ ·26
Do. Dec.	12·19	12·45	+ ·26

The local market has been slowly improving during the week and rates have gradually strengthened, the total advance amounting to Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy all round. Early in the week business in New Crop was slack, but later on there was a better enquiry both by shippers and in the bazaar and a fair amount changed hands. Sellers have been readily meeting the demand at current rates, but have shown no disposition to give way at any time. The principal business has been in Broach, Khaugaum, Akola, Bengals and Khandeish. The market closes very steady at our quotations.

In old crop shippers have been doing very little and mills have only been buying quietly. The off-take has therefore been small.

Accounts of the growing crop are fairly satisfactory, and in some places the plants are reported to be flourishing. A break, however, is generally needed to admit of weeding, &c., and a continuance of the present wet weather may lead to damage being done to the standing plants. As we write, there is little appearance of the desired break, and telegrams to hand this morning report to much rain in some districts

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	277	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...Rs.	255	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti.. "	238	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Poolgaum ... "	230	"
" " Khangaum, Akola "	232/23	"
Fine " Amraoti	222/23	"
Fine " Muttia	210	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... "	203	"
Fine M. G. " ... "	213	"
" Bengals ... "	203	"
F.G.H.G. Bengals	188/89	"

OLD CROP.

Good Westerns	228	August
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	252	"
Good Bagalkot	225	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... ...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	... ...	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	... ...	1,000 "

Future Delivery prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·91 +06	6·78 +06	6·73 +06	6·70 +06	6·68 +05

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
6·68 +06	6·69 +06	6·70 +06	6·71 +06

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	24,445	cwts
Linseed	8,173	"
Rapeseed	12,368	"
Gingellyseed	3,759	"
Poppyseed	2,262	"
Groundnuts	417	"
Castorseed	21,247	"
Rice	182,152	"
Myrabollams	1,580	"
Cottonseed	15,824	"
Mowrasseed	64,793	"
Gram	2,407	"
Jowari	5,448	"
Maize	92	"

The clearances of Cotton, Seeds, Wheat, &c., from Bombay for the six months ending 30th June 1907, show the following differences as compared with last year :—

	Difference.
Cotton	+ 4,17,601 bales.
Hemp	+ 27,032 "
Manganese ore	+ 16 171 tons.
Linseed	+ 3,04,849 cwts.
Rapeseed	+ 8,01,204 "
Gingellyseed	+10,02,156 "
Wheat	— 11,138 "
Myrabollams	+ 54,545 "
Ground nuts	+ 1 38,117 "
Poppyseed	+ 1,05,919 "
Castorseed	— 4,050 "
Cottonseed	+ 4,97,961 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The Market is easier owing to the approaching settlement of September Suttas, when a huge quantity will have to be sold by holders of stocks. September contracts are freely offered and the capitalists who sold "Suttas" against ready are buying back and selling their ready stocks. The margin between ready and contracts has been reduced from 12 annas to 5 annas and as the difference between B. T. and Railway terms is 4 annas, holders of stocks are willing to settle all their "Badlee" business. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 9 0 to Rs. 7 10 0
September	"	7 15 0

RAPE SEED.—The Market is steady and a large business has been put through during the last week. Though there are complaints that good quality is scarce, still the stocks in Bombay are much larger than this time last year. The total arrivals in Bombay are nearly 3½ times as much as last year and it is wonderful that prices are no cheaper than the top rates paid last year. Shipments are also very heavy but it appears the home demand is not yet satisfied. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9 4 0 B T.
" "	"	9 6 6 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat	"	10 6 0

POPPY SEED.—Market steady, at Rs. 10-2 B. T. ; very little doing.

COTTON SEED.—Steady at Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 21.

CASTORSEED.—Market quiet but steady. We quote, 38 to 38/8 according to quality.

MOWRASEED.—Market Steady 5/13 B. T., 6/- Railway terms.

GINGELLY.—At the begginning of the week some business in bold white, 85 per cent., was done at Rs. 50/ per candy for Dec.-Jan. delivery. Since then the market declined to Rs. 48/8 but again recomended to Rs. 49. In some places owing to the late start of the monsoon, Gingelly planting has been replaced by cotton and too much rain has retarded weeding operations. A break is needed and dealers are waiting before they contract to sell large lines.

WHEAT.—Nothing doing.

White Delhi	Rs.	5 5 0 Aug.-Sep.
New White Delhi	"	5 1 9 Apr.-May

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—We have no material change to report in this market. Prices continue firm in sympathy with Home prices.

GREY GOODS.—Prices show a slight improvement generally. There is a moderate demand from up-country. Some buying is also going on amongst bazaar merchants.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is dull and there is no change to report in the position since last week.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—No change has taken place here since our last report. Home prices are firm and a small business is being done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—This market is also unchanged. Home prices continue firm, and the market here keeps steady.

DHOOTIES.—The demand continues much the same as last week. No material change has taken place, but the Home markets are very firm.

METALS.

COPPER :—There has been a further fall in sterling rates at Home, and prices are now in the neighbourhood of £99. This has disorganized the market here, and though stocks are extremely limited, rupee prices have gone down to the extent of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

YELLOW METAL :—Has also declined considerably at Home, and rupee prices have also declined greatly.

COAL.

The market still keeps strong and a fairly large business has been done during the week. A line of 20,000 tons of Desberghur for 1908 has been placed at Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 14-12 per ton overside, while a line of 8,000 tons of Balliari for the same period has been done at Rs. 13-8 per ton. Owing to freights keeping high we do not see any prospect of a decline for some time. We quote as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Cardiff	21 0 0	Per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	18 0 0	"
Yorkshire	18 0 0	"
Watson's Hartley	17 8 0	"
Desherghur	15 0 0	"
Lawrie's Desherghur	14 8 0	"
Seebpore	14 8 0	"
Jardine	14 4 0	"
Shaw's Standard	13 8 0	"
Balliari	13 4 0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Russian Rising Sun, in tins	Rs.	3 13 0 per pair.
" " bulk	Rs.	3 3 0 per 8 gallons.
Burmah Oil in tins	Rs.	3 8 0 per pair.
" " bulk	Rs.	2 14 0 per 8 gallons.
Sumatra Silver Light, 150°, in cases	Rs.	5 2 0 per case.
Anchor Brand, in cases	"	4 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is strong and since our last report rates have advanced. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,400; Bank of India at Rs. 66, and Indian Specie Bank shares at and about Rs. 10 premium per share. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at 570 ; Tapti Valleys are reported to have changed hands at 457½ ; and Amritsar Pattis at 113. In miscellaneous Companies Bombay Burmahs have changed hands at Rs. 8550 C. D. and quarter shares at Rs. 2,100 X. D. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Ordinary Shares, are unchanged at Rs. 277½ and Preference Shares of the same Company have changed hands at Rs. 280. Bombay Flours are in demand at Rs. 990, and Delhi Flours at Rs. 160. Oriental G. S. L. A. Company Shares have ruled at and about Rs. 150. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, shares are quiet at Rs. 480. Transactions in Treachers are reported at Rs. 550. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Ordinary Shares have dropped to Rs. 163 and 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 125. Shirapur Syndicate, Limited, Shares have changed hands at Rs. 60. Bahenan Kua Manganese Company, Limited, at Rs. 24 premium per share. Press shares are steady; Mofussils at Rs. 630. New Berars at Rs. 560 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 145. Hingolees have changed hands at Rs. 136½. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Mill Shares have improved to Rs. 920. Centuries are steady at Rs. 1,725. Central Indias have jumped up to 2,150. Connoughts are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 382 1/2. Colaba Land have advanced to Rs. 1,120. Currimbhais have ruled at about Rs. 1,315. Crescents are steady at Rs. 125. Davids have gradually advanced to Rs. 477 1/2. Howards and Bullough are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 595. C D. Jamsheds are unchanged at Rs. 200. Luxmi Cotton have improved to Rs. 1,510. Kohinoors to Rs. 795. Maneckji Petits after touching to Rs. 3,485 closed at Rs. 3,475, Morarjis are steady at 2,900. Swadeshis have advanced to Rs. 1545. and Standards to Rs. 1,360. Sassoon Mill Shares are steady at Rs. 1,025. Fazulbhoy Mill Shares have improved to 250 and New City of Bombay to Rs. 680. The rest of the Companies are steady and unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. p. c.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,440
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,435
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil	25
Alliance Bank of Simla	15

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE FRASER ICE FACTORY, LIMITED.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the suit of Bai Ratanbai, widow of Jairaj Champsi, against the Fraser Ice Factory, Limited, and Dayal Mulji, in which the plaintiff prayed that on the security of the indenture of the mortgage, dated 30th January last, the debt owing to her by the defendants had become payable. She was entitled on the 25th April following to enter upon and take possession of the mortgaged Ice Factory. In virtue of an agreement made on 26th May last year, one lakh of rupees had been advanced by Ratanbai to the defendants, for which she claimed interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum; she also claimed interest on the further sum of Rs. 85,000, which was to have been advanced in virtue of the same agreement. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, with the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. Hormasji N. Vakil, of Messrs. Thakordas and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the Fraser Ice Factory; Mr. M. R. Jayakar, with whom was Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Shortt, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the second defendant, Dayal. Mr. Jardine, with whom was Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Henry A. H. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, Bai Ratanbai. The period, for which the moneys had been advanced, extended to ten years, viz., up to the year 1917, one of the conditions in the deed being that in the event of any of the conditions in the deed being infringed, the whole of the money became payable at once, as if the whole period of the mortgage had expired. Plaintiff averred, that the defendants having committed an infringement of the covenant, the whole amount became payable to her with interest up to December 1917.

Mr. Hormasji, of Messrs. Thakordas and Co., and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., were examined with regard to the tender of money made by the former on behalf of the Ice Factory as its solicitor, to Mr. Payne, as solicitor for the plaintiff, on 5th June, in the presence of Mr. Moos, Mr. Payne's partner, who had been called in by Mr. Payne. For the Ice Factory the contention raised was, that up till the day of the tender it was liable for principal and interest, this was from the day of the advance, the 30th of January.

His Lordship, in disposing of the suit, held that the Ice Company was entitled to redeem its mortgage property. The question was, whether it was a valid tender under Section 38 of the Contract Act. The learned Judge affirmed that to his thinking the tender over Rs. 1,00,000, made by Mr. Hormasji on the 4th and the 5th June, was a good one. Mr. Payne was held out as agent of the plaintiff Ratanbai, when the other side had good reason to suppose that he was such. Under the section, the tender should have been "unconditional"; this rule, however, should be applied in cases of this character with some amount of commonsense. In this case, it was true that there was a formal condition in the letter. Mr. Hormasji, who took the money, referred Mr. Payne to the letter, which Mr. Payne read. Therefore, perhaps, it was understood by Mr. Payne to limit the tender: had he, in the conversation which followed, objected to the condition of executing a reconveyance, and so forth and had Mr. Hormasji insisted on it, there would have been an end to the tender. But not a word was said about the objection, all that Mr. Payne said amounted to that he had "No Authority." When he had the authority a day or two later, he said that the amount tendered was much less than what was actually due. This brought into the case the importation to some extent of the principle laid down in Richardson vs. Jackson; that authority brought in the principle of many other cases, in which it had been held idle to repeat a tender, when the other side gave out an indication of its having no intention to accept. Then as to a pay ment into Court, it was not necessary in India: no rule like the XXII of the order of the rules of the Supreme Courts in England being extant or existent here. All there was in this behalf was the Section 38 of the Contract Act, and the Section 83 and 84 of the Transfer of Property Act, these did not make a payment into Court imperative. In England, it was made so to save costs and other charges. As to the delivering up of the agreement, reliance was placed on the cases cited, and on the general principle of its having been incorporated in the mortgage, and on the fact that the mortgage was now done with and exhausted: this instrument should not be left in the hands of the plaintiff, to be held by her over the head of the defendant Company, as a terror for further prospective litigation.

Held that the money were tendered on the dates mentioned. Held that the plaintiff's construction of the conditions of the deed was incorrect about the repayment of the principal, with the interest on one lakh extending to December 1907, at 7 1/2 per cent. Interest at this rate was chargeable on the amount up to date of tender: on the 85,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent till the same date. Plaintiff's refusal of the tender dispensed with the necessity of any further tender.

Mr. Jardine: We are ready to accept the principal with interest now in Court.

The Advocate-General: Here is a bundle of thousand-rupee notes; I offer them to my learned friend most temptingly. They are for Rs. 1,04,000 but on condition, that plaintiff undertakes to execute a reconveyance of the mortgaged property, and hands over the title-deeds.

Mr. Jardine: We will accept it on condition that it does in no way prejudices our right to appeal, should we be so advised.

The Advocate-General: Oh no, oh no.

Mr. Jayakar claimed exemption from liability and costs.

His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

SUIT AGAINST A SURETY.

Yesterday, on the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard a suit brought by Dudigalla Krihtaya and others against Gally Jaggareddi and Yemulla Ramareddi, in which the plaintiffs, Hindu inhabitants of Secunderabad, Deccan, prayed for judgment against the first defendant (since deceased) for Rs. 7,075-9-0, with interest, and against the second defendant for Rs. 5,000, being part of the former sum, with interest. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. R. M. Patel, and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamiatram, and Madon, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the second defendant, the surety, the first defendant being dead.

The plaint stated that, prior to the month of February 1906, the first defendant had had dealings with the plaintiffs in Bombay, some of which had been guaranteed by the second defendant, and there was due from first defendant, in respect of the guaranteed account, the sum of Rs. 932-12-6. In February 1906, first defendant came to Bombay from Secunderabad and handed to plaintiffs a letter, dated 24th February 1906, signed by the second defendant, whereby the second defendant requested the plaintiffs to supply to first defendant, and give him credit for goods to the value of Rs. 5,000, including the balance then due by first defendant to plaintiffs. Second defendant guaranteed the amount, and requested plaintiff to collect the same within three months of the delivery of the goods. On the faith of the letter, plaintiffs authorised first defendant to buy goods on their credit to the amount of about Rs. 4,000, so as to make up, with the balance then due, Rs. 5,000, first defendant went into the bazar and brought goods, which amounted to Rs. 12,906. Plaintiffs remonstrated with him; and after some altercation, it was arranged that, for the goods in excess of Rs. 5,000 (including the old balance) guaranteed by second defendant, the plaintiffs should retain the same until payment, and that the remainder should be debited to the guaranteed account. Plaintiffs, on the 2nd March 1906, wrote to second defendant a letter informing him of the above facts. The goods, the price whereof was not guaranteed by second defendant, were forwarded by plaintiffs to their agent, with instructions to deliver same to first defendant on payment, but the latter induced the agent to deliver the same to him without payment. First defendant had since paid the larger portion of the monies due in respect thereof, and there was now due by first defendant the sum of Rs. 1,041-12-6, which was not guaranteed by second defendant, and Rs. 6,033-12-6 in respect of the goods, the price of which was guaranteed by second defendant. The first defendant was indebted to plaintiffs in the sum of Rs. 7,075-9-0, of which the second defendant had guaranteed the payment of Rs. 5,000. First defendant had failed to pay the monies due from him. Plaintiffs said that the whole or part of the cause of action arose in Bombay.

In his written statement, the second defendant said that he had only once prior to February 1906, stood surety to plaintiffs for first defendant to the extent of Rs. 2,000; but he did not admit the correctness of the plaintiffs' accounts. He said he had received no letter of 2nd March 1906 from the plaintiffs. If the arrangement mentioned therein had been entered into, it prejudiced his position as surety without his knowledge or consent, and he was discharged from all liability as surety. The amount paid by first defendant should have been appropriated first as against the amount, Rs.5,000, for which second defendant had stood as surety, and as the amounts paid by first defendant exceeded Rs. 5,000, the second defendant was discharged from his guarantee. Plaintiffs had debited to him amounts for commission, interest, and other charges, for which he was not liable. He gave first defendant no authority to sign any account on his behalf; and the same was not binding on him. Plaintiffs had delayed exercising their rights against first defendant although they were requested to do so. Second defendant, therefore, submitted that the suit as against him should be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship reserved his judgment.

QUESTION OF ADOPTION.

In the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of in second appeal a case instituted by one Laxman and two others, original defendants and appellants, against Ramappa and another, the original plaintiffs and respondents. M. S. R. Bakhale appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by Mr. K. H. Kelkar. Plaintiffs sued to recover certain property on the strength of his adoption by defendant No. 2. The Subordinate Judge of Haveri, who originally tried the case, dismissed it as time-barred on the ground that plaintiffs had failed to sue within 6 years of the denial of adoption which took place in 1893. In appeal, the District Judge of Dharwar, set aside the decree of the Court of first instance. He said in dismissing the suit on this ground, the Subordinate Judge appeared to have applied Article 119 of Schedule II of the Limitation Act. The District Judge observed that that Article did not apply to a case where (as in the present suit) the fact as opposed to the validity of an adoption was denied, as reported in Ningava versus Ramappa, 28 Bombay, and Shiva Ram versus Krishnabai, 8 Bombay, L.R. 897. It was, therefore, held that the suit was not barred by this Article. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence at length, reversed the decree of the District Court and remanded the appeal to that Court for disposal according to law.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

In the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman has disposed of a notice of motion taken out by Moolbai, widow of Premjee Tulsidas, the plaintiff, against the defendant Nathu Tulsidas, her brother-in-law. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhoy, and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Jamsetjee and Hiralal, appeared for the defendant.

The notice was for the appointment of a receiver of the properties mentioned in the plaint, and for an injunction, restraining the defendant from selling the same, and for the fixing of a maintenance for the plaintiff, on the ground that the plaintiff's husband and the defendant were entitled to the properties as tenants in common.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of Counsel, appointed Virjee Peraj, the mortgagee of one of the properties, as receiver, without security and without remuneration, and granted the injunction applied for. Rs. 50 per month was allowed to the plaintiff for her maintenance.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 26TH JULY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Commander W. H. Haughton, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 26th July, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bowkles, Mr W P
Crispe, M C H
Emerson, Mr and Mrs G
Follett, Miss C
Hall, Mrs M and child
Henson, Mr E A K
Jardine, Capt C J
McFarland, Mrs W P and child
McGregor, Mr J S
Moir, Mr W
Nanavaty, Mr G M
Sherrard, Rev J A
Sinclair, Mr J
Smith, Mr C
Winfield, Mr J F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Addison, Mr J
Bradshaw, Lieut A E
Burn, Mr W J
Corrie, Mr T G
Gurjer, Mr V E
Harrison, Revd P R
Harrison, Mr W H
Hipworth, Mr A F
Hobbie, Mr and Mrs C A
Hocken, Capt E A F
Lewis, Capt H A
Macpherson, Mr D W
Moir, Mr T E
Orr, Capt
Pito, Capt
Reynolds, Mr R A P
Rothwell, Mr P S
Sachere, Mr F
Sutherland, Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

DeBrath, Major-General
Dreminie, Mr T
Greenway, Mr H
McPherson, Mr S
Nicholson, Mr F A

HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer *Oriental*, Captain Toeque, will sail to-day for Aden, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Best, Mr A C
Biggwither Mr F H
Boothby, Mr J
Boyd, Mr R R
Cameron, Mr J D
Forster, Mr
Geary, Mr and Mrs
Glanville, Lt-Col
Hales, Mr H W
Kellie, Mr J A
MacNicol, Capt R H
Malin, Mr A
Madon, Mr E J
Mason, Rev Canon
Murray, Mr A R
Pilkington, Capt F C
Pink, Col J
Reid, Major H A
Reinhold, Mr G F
Reynold, Capt J A
Rose, Mr D
Sheldon, Mr N L
Sly, Mr T G
Stares, Capt
Stovold, M P A
Turner, Mr
Walker, Mr A
Wickham, Mr H J
Williamson, Mr
Wright, Mr

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

In Court At 11-30 a.m.

In the matter of the Trustees Mortgagees Powers Act and Re the Will of Hormusji Framji Wadia deceased.

Jamsetji R and D Bomonji Heerjibhoy Warden and another—Petitioners

For Judgment in Chambers.

95-07—Chitnis and M Fatmabibi bibte Mahomed Amum Ragay and others vs Shaik Hassan bin Gulam Mohedin Ragay and another Cragie L and O

Contested Chamber Matter.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

118-06—M R Vakil—Premabai widow and others vs Manore Purshotam—Bicknell M and R

For determination of certain questions.

1255—Little and Co—The Advocate-General of Bombay Appelant vs Thomas Joseph Straugman and others respondent Smetham B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

129-07 Crawford B and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Limji Nowroji Ramji and others Ardeshir H D and Co

110-07-S J Juda—Kevla Dhana and Co—Affirm vs Dam, Govindrao and others—in person

416-06—Malvi H M and K—Ranchhod Bhawan vs Manmohandas Ramji and another H D and Co

205-05—Little and Co—Cursondas Vissonji and others vs Ranchordas Tallockchand—Mulla and M

824-04—Little and Co—Gungabai vs Vassonji Narronji Bhaisunker K and G

856-05—Wadia G and Co—Chandrabhagabai widow vs Gajanan Sambhu Sadhley Chitnis and M

693-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hasbai widow vs Mahomedally Jeewanji

695-03 - Wadia G and Co—Nandramdas Matturadas and another vs Hasoon Haji Ayedins and others—Mulla and M

444-06—Jehangir and S—Chombial Uttemchand and another Devidas Morarji—Dadhiari F and D,

182-06—Crawford B and Co—Khurseiji Nowroji Shroff vs Shaik Abdeally Shaikh Ibrahimji and others—Konga and Co

153-07—Tyabjee D and Co—Jeewandas Haridas vs Grievers and Cotton and Co—Smetham B and N

401-456-06—Ardeshir H D and Co— Ismashaw Pestonji Bharucha vs Ahmal widow and another—K D Shroff

388-07—Captain and V—Rajebally Ushram Pabeti vs Nawabsyed Ibi Sirdarali Khan—Payne and Co. pros. on

THE WEATHER.

Second Monsoon Forecast.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

A lengthy Memorandum on the meteorological conditions prevailing in the Indian monsoon region during the first half of the South west monsoon period of 1907, with anticipations regarding the monsoon rainfall during August and September, 1907, by Mr. Gilbert T. Walker, Director-General of Observatories, is published. The following is the forecast it contains:—

(a) It is probable that during August and September, the unfavourable influence upon the monsoon in North-west India, of the excessive snow-fall from February to May, will be unimportant.

(b) The general unsteadiness of the pressure conditions indicates an increased improbability of breaks in the rains alternating with periods of abnormal activity in the monsoon.

(c) It appears likely that the total amount of rainfall in India during August and September will reach or exceed the average.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

There has been no conspicuous change in the strength of the monsoon. The position of the trough is still slightly more to the south than usual, and there is a feebly marked depression in the centre of the Gangetic Plain which under present conditions, is not likely to have any material influence on the weather.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Bombay, the Deccan and West coast of the Peninsula, and in the United Previnces, the Punjab and Rajputana a few falls have occurred.

Pressure has fallen in the north-west and conditions are somewhat more favourable for rain in the Punjab.

In Burma nearly general rain continued on the coast but only two light falls have been reported from the interior. Tavoy had three inches and Akyab two. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are very nearly normal.

In North-east India and Orissa rain has fallen locally, Dibrugarh reporting one inch, Sibsagar two, Darjeeling four and Tezpur and Gaya one. Skies are moderately to thickly clouded and humidity and temperature approximately are normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, the rainfall has been general in the Central Provinces and a few falls have occurred elsewhere, Mainpuri recording three quarters of an inch, Jhansi one and a half, Jubbulpore and Seoni 1, and Nagpur half. Cloud has increased in the United Provinces and is moderate to thick everywhere. Humidity and temperature are normal except in the south of the Central Provinces where weather remains cooler than usual.

In North-west India nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and a few falls are reported from Rajputana and the Punjab, the important amount being Lahore one inch, Sialkot three-quarters, Ajmer half and Dwarka, Rajkot and Surat one and a half. Moderate to thick cloud is reported from the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat, but skies nearly clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight excess except in Kashmir where air is drier than usual. Temperature is slightly high in the extreme north and slightly low in Gujarat, but nearly normal in the rest of the division.

In the Peninsula there has been nearly general rain on the West Coast, in Bombay and the Deccan, Mangalore reporting three inches and Mercara four. Skies are moderately to thickly clouded except in the south-east where cloud is only light and humidity and temperature do not differ much from normal.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Burma Coast, in the Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula, in Bombay and the Deccan, local rain in the interior of Burma, North-east India the Punjab, Gujarat, and Central India and a few falls in the United Provinces Rajputana and Hyderabad.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer *Persia*, Capt W. H. Haughton, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, reports having experienced strong monsoon. The steamers *Kagoshima Maru*, *Hoseinee* and *Peshawar*, which arrived yesterday, also report strong monsoon.

Yesterday morning broke fine, the sun was shining bright but to wards noon the sky was overcast and a downpour continued uninterruptedly till the evening. There were strong showers also in the night and an appreciable change was noticed in the atmosphere.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Colaba.	Esplanade.		Fort.	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In Cts.	In Cts.	In Cts.	In Cts.	In Cts.
Previously registered	83	95	80	48	80	29	83	54
Friday, 9th Aug. 1907	0	02	0	00	0	06	0	11
Total	83	97	80	48	80	35	83	65
Total to date, 1906	32	90	33	62	37	42	32	89

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 9.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours.		Total to Date.	
	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.
Cumballa Hill.....	0	05	75	64

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 9th August 1907 was 28,654. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally fallen by small amounts over nearly the whole country.

Winds are easterly at Delhi and Allahabad and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Bhuj, Veraval, Rajkot, Dwarka, Neemuch, Raipur, Amraoti, Bombay, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Belgaum, Mormugao Bangalore and Coimbatore.

Temperature—The maximum is from 5° to 10° in defect of normal in Berar and at Bhuj, Rajkot, Raipur, Nagpur, Surat, Poona, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Hyderabad (Deccan). The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in almost all districts. Humidity shows a moderate to considerable rise above normal at Colombo, Akola, Sholapur, Sangor, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Jhansi, Lahore and Jaipur.

Rain.—Thirty-five stations report rain, out of which Jhansi, Dwarka, Rajkot, Surat, Belgaum and Malegaon had between one and two inches.

Weather continues favourable and showers are likely over a large area.

The Mail Steamer "Persia," which left Aden on the 4th, experienced from Longitude 49° E. to 56° E. fresh to strong southerly and south-westerly winds blowing at times with moderate gale and a moderate to high sea and swell; thence to Longitude 69° E. strong monsoon blowing with moderate to fresh gale, cloudy a few light rain squalls and a high sea and swell; thence to arrival in port this morning moderate to strong monsoon, cloudy, a few passing showers and a considerable sea and swell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 22nd June amounted to Rs. 22,176, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 11,493. The total earnings from 1st January to 22nd June were Rs. 6,47,135, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 66,318.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE GUJARATI SIXTH BOOK.

The following has been issued by the Educational Department on the objections taken to lesson 56, headed "Muhammad and Islam in the Gujarati sixth book:—

Read questions put by the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, C.I.E., at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held in Poona, on 22nd June, in connection with the lesson 56, headed "Muhammad and Islam" in the Sixth Book of the revised Gujarati Reading Series.

Read also replies given by Government to the above questions, stating that the matter would receive full and careful consideration.

Government memorandum to the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 5th July.

Requesting him to favour Government with a full report on the subject.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 9th July.

Forwarding a letter No. 17, dated the 20th June, from the Educational Inspector, N. D., and observing as follows:—

"6. I have given orders that the lesson is to be re-written by a Gujarati Mahomedan on the lines of the corresponding lessons in Marathi. I have suggested that Mr. Ibrahim M. Sayani, late Head Master of Surat High School, might write it. The pages containing the lesson will be taken out of the remaining copies of the edition and the new lesson substituted. Meanwhile I have stopped the sale of the book. Before inserting the new lesson I propose to get it approved by the Honourable Mr. Rahimtulla and the Oriental Translator to Government.

"7. I also propose to notify that copies of the amended book will be supplied free to School Masters in place of any old copies that they may return. The cost of this may be borne by the Book Funds of the Depot."

Letter from Navabzada Nasrullakhan, President of the National Mahomedan Association, Bombay Presidency, dated the 4th July.

Requesting on behalf of the Presidency and Zillah Committees of the Association that the lesson referred to above may be expunged.

Letter from Saiyid Saiyid Mian A. Kadri, Joint Secretary, Anjuman-e-Islam, Ahmedabad, dated —July.

Forwards copy of the resolutions passed at a general meeting of the Mahomedans of Ahmedabad, held on the 27th June, in which it is prayed that for the reasons given, the above-mentioned lesson may be omitted altogether from the present and future editions of the Gujarati Sixth Book.

Memorandum from the Oriental Translator to Government, dated the 19th July.

Forwards translation of a petition from Bavamia Adamia and 36 others, purporting to represent the Muslim community of Viramgam in the Ahmedabad District, in which they pray, among other things, that the lesson may either be expunged or revised.

Read also question No. 1 put by the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, C.I.E., at the Legislative Council meeting held at Poona, on the 20th July, inquiring, if any, and, if so, what orders were issued by Government in connection with the lesson referred to above.

Read also reply given by Government to the above, stating that the matter was under consideration and that the orders would be published when issued.

Resolution.—The proposals contained in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated the 9th July, are approved. Before the lesson is finally adopted it should also be referred to the President of the National Mahomedan Association.

The memorialists should be informed of the orders passed by Government.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

1 The stange at Colaba will be available for practice this afternoon the 10th instant, from 4 p.m.

2 There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 13th instant, from 6 p. m.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

157—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 17th instant:—Monday the 12th.—"K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade at 3-30 p. m. on company parade ground.

Tuesday the 13th.—"M" Coy. Parade on Company parade ground at 3-15 p. m.

II.—"I" Coy. Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.

III.—"L" Coy. Parade at 4-45 p m on company parade ground.

IV—Practice for Buglers near skating rink at 5-15 p m.

Wednesday the 14th.—"H" Coy. Parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground.

Thursday the 15th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.

II.—"L" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.

III—"I" Coy Parade at 4-15 p.m. on company parade ground.

IV.—"M" Coy. Parade at 3-15 p. m. on Company parade ground.

Friday, the 16th.—"K" Coy John Connon School Parade, at 3-30 p m on company parade ground

Saturday the 17th.—"H" Coy Parade at 7-30 a.m. on company parade ground.

Subject for all companies during the ensuing week, Pages 115 to 125. Training Manuals appendix 1905.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

Statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1906, and in the nine months April to December 1906, compared with the corresponding period of 1904 and 1905. (Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896):—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

		Month of May.		
		1905	1906	1907
British India				
Bombay		43248181	43149434	39193542
Madras		3937469	3117135	3228897
Bengal		4289907	4104949	3464009
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).		2906790	2868480	2900688
Punjab		1197951	1191037	1034536
Central Provinces and Berar...		2421573	2286397	2370486
Total		57319162	56717646	52223178
Foreign Territory				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh & Ujjain		2178378	2249242	2068993
Grand Total ...		59697470	58966888	54292171

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905 but coloured goods are included in the yardage for 1906 and 1907.

		Month of May.		
		1905	1906	1907
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	11823248	10541859	13486100
	yds.	43438289	47782013	55581431
	doz.	10309	35833	43936
Madras	pds.	664103	6.9578	678178
	yds.	939533	22.5462	2231 49
	doz.	...	1158	1651
Bengal	pds.	6 715	178446	168367
	yds.	213412	501303	497387
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	633241	5370 84	5606 15
	yds.	2157283	24193 4	2252879
	doz.	...	3293	3279
Punjab	pds.	32493	32424	34606
	yds.	85624	81676	92020
	doz.	...	19	169
Central Provinces and Berar	pds.	68 283	300138	6 2974
	yds.	197400	2001892	2503805
	doz.	...	179	860
Total	pds.	13290081	12118579	14092140
	yds.	43110037	53624216	62366232
	doz.	10309	4112	47106
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwar.	pds.	350166	681628	671096
	yds.	2349815	7290170	7700774
Grand Total ..	pds.	13640247	12800207	14763236
	yds.	45459852	60914386	69973006
	doz.	10309	41123	47106

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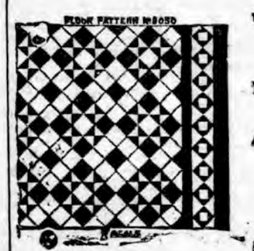

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1907

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

"A SPLIT in the Navy League" is the sensational heading of reports of an extraordinary meeting of the Navy League, held in London during the week last mail left. The Navy League has generally been considered as representing the extreme forward party in regard to naval policy in England and to be entirely free of party spirit. Practical unanimity has marked its proceedings. But since the Naval Estimates were laid before Parliament the League has been considerably divided—one section holding that the reductions there introduced endangered the efficiency of our First Line of Defence, and the other that the economies proposed could be carried out with complete safety. With a view to discussing their differences of opinion the meeting referred to was called, when Messrs. Wyatt and Horton-Smith challenged the policy of the Executive of the League in accepting the reduction of the Navy Estimates, the dismissal of the dockyard workmen and the abolition of seventy coastguard stations. The proceedings are described as having been confused and at times chaotic, a hostile amendment being proposed which led to a three hours' debate. A vote was taken, with the result that, of those present, 73 voted for the amendment and 87 against it, while, of proxies, 847 were given for the amendment, and 556 against it. There was thus a majority of 277 for the amendment, but it was announced that the proxies would be subjected to a scrutiny and furthermore thht the votes of members who had not paid their subscriptions would be disallowed. The position therefore is puzzling, as it is not clear which side won the day. At the outset Mr. Yerburgh, who presided, declared the meeting to be one of paramount importance as its object was to decide whether or not the Committee had properly carried out the duties imposed upon it by the constitution of the League. Mr. Wyatt and Mr. Horton-Smith in their resolution asserted that it had violated the constitution, while the amendment emphasised the two vital points of naval policy to which the Committee considered that platform agitation should in general be confined. Mr. Wyatt's resolution recited seven specific naval reductions, referred to the delayed construction of the new naval base on the East Coast, and affirmed "a keen desire that the Navy League throughout the United Kingdom should do its utmost, by every kind of legitimate agitation, to rouse British citizens to a sense of the danger involved in these economies." The Committee has made the League "false to its duty—a false guide to public opinion. They had made it in the last few months really a national curse rather than a national blessing."

For the defence of the Committee Sir John Gray Hill, Chairman of the Liverpool branch of the League, was spokesman. He moved the amendment which held that in view of the fact that our fleets are at the present time at the level of the two-Power standard with a margin, they endorse the action of the Executive Committee of the League in refusing to initiate a public agitation upon matters of controversial detail, and the meeting pledged itself, should necessity arise, to take immediate action in favour of securing the maintenance of the above standard, which has been recognised by successive Governments as embodying the minimum requirements of the country for holding command of the sea. He asked for the approval of the statement made by the president at the last annual general meeting that "You may have battleship heaped on battleship, manned with the best crews and officers in the world, but your fleets are of no service to you if, when the hour of war strikes, they are not ready for instant service." And that this meeting records its conviction that it is necessary for the national safety that our first line fleet should be maintained in constant readiness for instant service, and expresses its serious apprehension that our present first line fleet, the Channel Fleet, is not so maintained. Sir John complained of the prejudice which had been infused into the controversy, and reminded the meeting that the Executive Committee were a body of English gentlemen who were trying to do their duty, and were not to be treated like criminals in a Continental court of justice. Another speaker held that all the League had a right to demand was that they should have a properly equipped Navy, leaving with the Admiralty the responsibility of giving it to them. The object of the League was to instruct the people and rouse them to the question of danger and so inducing Parliament to press the Government to put things right. They must put pressure on the Government now, as was done in 1872, when Mr. Ward Hunt went to the House of Commons and declared that the country had a phantom fleet. They must keep the Government up to the point, but in so doing they must proceed in a reasonable way. And so the discussion waged, Mr. F. T. Jane being called upon to withdraw a statement that the country had been called upon to cut the Navy down "to please a few dirty little Radicals of the Socialist order." There was more opposition when he said he had brought from Portsmouth the message that they were "well on the way to imitate the pro-Boers." Instead of being the mouthpiece of those who believed in a forward policy, the Navy League had become nothing but an adjunct of the Government.

The meeting has naturally called forth a good deal of controversy, and while Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge declares that the naval power of the country has not been diminished by the reductions brought about, the Hon. Claude Hay, M. P. insists that the condition of the Navy is causing a widespread feeling of unrest and that the unrest is well-founded. There is not a shadow of a doubt, he told an interviewer, that the Navy is seriously weakened, that its moral has been tampered with, so far as the number of ships is concerned and their armaments. There is, indeed, reason for grave anxiety on the part of the public. "The German naval authorities seem to know a great deal more than they ought to know as to the weakening of our naval strength, and they are smacking their lips over it. In business circles, and amongst that section of the public which takes intelligent interest in non-party politics, I am convinced that there is a deep-seated sense of alarm and anxiety as to the danger in the event of a sudden emergency arising; and this alarm has palpably increased during the past few months." Mr. Rowland Hunt, M.P., another member of the Navy League, who was also seen by a *Standard* representative, was at a loss to know what useful purpose the Navy League was serving if it did not endeavour to arouse the country to a sense of its danger in view of the reductions and changes which were taking place in the Navy. "I am more directly concerned about the weakness of our Channel squadron which is to be ready for immediate service—to meet a sudden attack. If it is not strong enough to deal with the German fleet—which would appear to be the case at the present moment—we are literally in danger of invasion on the sudden outbreak of a quarrel. That is the fact, however people may try to minimise it or dress it up. Germany, by a grand coup, might throw an army into London, and once in possession of our capital could dictate her own terms of peace." Another prominent member of the League stated that whenever he went to the Executive the reply he got was "Oh, trust Sir John Fisher." "The league is doing nothing," added the speaker. "The organisation ought to be constantly ventilating such important subjects as the nucleus crews and the passing of the mercantile marine into the hands of foreigners. The committee exhibits great slackness in this regard, and it seems to me that a little blood letting will do it good." Whatever the result of the poll may ultimately be declared to be it is inevitable that new blood will be introduced into the committee and that the league will have a new lease of life and probably a more vigorous one. If it is to effect the good for which it was instituted, it must not sit still and trust anyone, but discover the weaknesses of the Navy for itself and seek to bring about the strengthening of them.

CHRIST AND KRISHNA. MR. JAMES KENNEDY, a retired Civilian of the United Provinces, read recently before the Royal Asiatic Society of London a highly interesting paper on Christian influence in Hinduism, especially Krishna-worship, and on whence that influence came to be exerted. The days are we hope past, when such crude attempts, as that of M. Jacolliot, were made to show that Christianity is nothing but a development of Hinduism, and Christ is Krishna in another form. Such vagaries as the work of the Frenchman we have named called "la Bible dans l'Inde" are happily discredited, if not impossible, in these days when the science of what is called Comparative Religion is pretty much advanced. Of recent years the question has been discussed whether so far from Hinduism affecting Christianity, it has not itself been affected by the latter. The late Dr. Albert Weber, one of the greatest scholars of Hinduism, firmly held that Christianity had some influence upon the early development of Hinduism, and Dr. Grierson, who combines scholarship with a rare practical knowledge of this religion, agreed with him, and recently revived this theory supporting it with additional arguments. The French scholar Barth was opposed to this view, which he criticised with great vigour; but even he was obliged to admit that there were some traces of Christianity in the Hindu religion which, he said, were greatly exaggerated by Weber. Mr. Kennedy is a follower of Weber as regards the existence of Christian influence on Hinduism. But he differs from him and also from Dr Grierson, as to whence this influence was derived. Krishna worship, especially that of the child Krishna as practised in Northern India, is taken to be chiefly affected by Christianity, and this worship came into existence during the first six centuries of our era. Weber and Dr. Grierson thought that Christian influence was exerted upon Hindus through the channel of Alexandria and the Colonies of Persian Christians settled on the West coast of the Deccan.

Mr. Kennedy, however, is of opinion that this was hardly possible, as direct communication stopped between Alexandria and India in 211 A. D., and the Christian colonies in the Deccan seaboard could not have influenced the religion of Northern India in those early times when intercourse with the various parts of the country was very slow and difficult. Moreover these Colonists were few in number and had very little influence, as they were foreigners. He starts a new hypothesis in this paper to account for the Christian influence. He thinks that this influence must have proceeded not by way of the sea but by land and must have been exerted through the numerous Christian communities of Central Asia, of Bactria, Merv, Herat, and Seistan from the third century. These communities were in close and long continued contact with the Kashans, Huns and other tribes which invaded Northern India in the first five centuries of our era and made many converts among them. It is very possible that they introduced Christian elements through these Huns. The worship of the child Krishna and many of the legends of his birth might be traced to the Christian source through these Central Asian communities. The cult of the child Krishna cannot be traced in Hinduism further back than the end of the fifth of the beginning of the sixth century, and it arose in Mathura, a Budhist city which had previously no connection with Krishna. The youthful Krishna borrowed certain names and feats from the elder Krishna and from his Budhist surroundings in Mathura; but he was really suggested by the religious practices of certain pastoral nomads who had a tincture of Christianity. These nomads were probably the Gujars who founded powerful States in the Punjab and Rajputana in the sixth century. They are of foreign origin and appear to have entered India in the fifth century under the leadership of the white Huns with whom they are frequently associated. Mathura was the eastern limit of their settlements; and as some of these tribes of the white Huns were Christians, it is reasonable to suppose that some at least of these Gujar clans may have had a tincture of Christianity. Such is Mr. Kennedy's ingenious hypothesis as to the derivation of Christian influence on the worship of the child Krishna in the very heart of Hindustan. He thinks it was through the Gujars and the Central Asian Christian communities that this influence was derived. Dr. Grierson, who holds to what we may call the Alexandrian hypothesis, will have much to say by way of criticism of the Gujari hypothesis advanced by Mr. Kennedy.

NAVAL LEADERS IN THE LORDS. APROPOS of the death of Admiral Lord Clanwilliam, two or three days ago, we were regretting the death of his sailor son, the late Lord Gillford, who, had he lived, would have succeeded his father not only as a member of the House of Lords, but as the unofficial representative of the Navy in that august Chamber. The new Lord Clanwilliam, who has been known as Lord Dromore for the past two years, is an army man, and no authority on naval matters. He will not, therefore, be able to follow in his father's footsteps in his championship of the Navy in the House of Lords. Hence it is surely the most curious thing that could well happen that within a week of Lord Clanwilliam's death a relative by marriage should succeed to a seat in the Lords who could fill his place and fill it well. Yet, such a circumstance has happened. Captain Hervey, R. N., who has succeeded the late Marquess of Bristol, whose death was announced in these columns yesterday, is the nephew of Mr. Henry Hervey of the Foreign Office, who is the husband of the late Lord Clanwilliam's sister, Lady Sarah Hervey. And Captain Hervey, now Lord Bristol, will not be over-diffident in expressing his views in the Lords, for he has for a few years been the unofficial representative of Jack in the House of Commons, and has long since succeeded in finding his political legs. He is too, a practical sailor, with too good a record for his word on the Navy to be disregarded at. He distinguished himself early in his career by taking the maximum number of first class certificates in his examinations, thus gaining accelerated promotion to lieutenant, and the coveted Beaumont Testimonial, while he also secured the £80 gun-prize at the Royal Naval College. He has, moreover, seen some war service, having taken part in the Eastern Soudan Expedition of 1884-5. Captain Hervey entered Parliament fresh from the sea, and is an ideal spokesman for the Fleet, progressive in his views and yet cherishing all the traditions of which the Navy has reason to be proud. Apart from a former lieutenant who served only a comparatively short time afloat, and a late "acting sub-lieutenant" who was even a briefer period at sea, Captain Hervey has of late been the only real sea-dog in the House of Commons, and therefore the only man able to speak unofficially for "our first and only line of defence" in the Chamber where the Navy's interests need such careful watching. Now that Captain Hervey has become Lord Bristol, the House of Lords will gain a valuable member where he could be spared, while the House of Commons will lose a member whose services were simply invaluable. But, perhaps, with a little gentle persuasion Lord Charles Beresford would return to Westminster. He has been afloat quite a long while this time!

THE NEW GOVERNOR. SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, acknowledging the congratulations on his appointment to Bombay writes: "I earnestly hope that I may be able to prove worthy of the honour and the trust conferred upon me."

LADY EILEEN and Lady Ruby Elliot have arranged to leave England in October for India.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Delta*, with the China Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 10 a.m., tomorrow.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *China*, with the homeward Mails of the 3rd instant, arrived at Aden, at 5-30 a.m. yesterday.

THE Maharaja of Kapurthala left London on July 24 on a visit to Paris. He leaves England in October for India.

A SPECIAL London telegram to the *Empire* states that the Danish Government are inspecting a million Russian Agricultural labourers.

FROM the 27th ultimo to the 2nd instant, 1 European, 12 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 294 Hindus and 71 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 395. The death rate was 44·3 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 50·5. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 5, small-pox 1, fevers 103, bowel complaints 61, and other causes 225.

YESTERDAY being the Anniversary of the Coronation of his Majesty the King-Emperor, a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired from the Middle Ground Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. All the Government as well as Merchant vessels now in port had the national flag at their mast-heads. The Royal Bombay Yacht Club flag-staff was also decorated, and the Foreign Consuls stationed in Bombay flew their respective national flags.

WE learn that Sir Edward Candy, K. C. S. I., has been appointed to succeed Sir Raymond West, as Teacher of Indian Law in the University of Cambridge. It will be remembered that Sir Edward was for many years a Judge of the Bombay High Court, and that he was twice appointed to act as Chief Justice. He was also Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, to which office he was elected twice, in 1899 and in 1901. He retired in June, 1903, but even after his retirement he continued to take keen interest in Law, especially in Hindu and Mohamedan Law, and his appointment, therefore, will be of special value to those who have to study those subjects in the University career.

MR. KELLIE, Manager of the Kalka-Simla Railway, has been offered the appointment of Manager and Chief Engineer of the Bengal-Duars Railway, and it is understood that he has accepted conditionally, his health not being good at present.

THE marriage arranged between Henry Hay Marshall, only son of Colonel T. M. Harris, late Bombay Artillery of Collingwood Tower, Camberley, and Phyllis Mary, younger daughter of Mr. Temple Cooke, J.P., Recorder of Southampton, of Edmondscote, Frimley, and 6 Eccleston Square, will take place at Frimley in October.

THE marriage arranged between Lieutenant Basil Gerard Peel, 1st Batt. The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), son of the Rev. Edmund Peel, Vicar of Lancing, Sussex, and of Mrs. Peel; and Mildred Maud Seaton, daughter of Colonel W. J. Seaton, late Indian Staff Corps, Conservator of Forests for Burma, will take place on Thursday, Sept. 5th, at Reading.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN arrived at Birmingham from London on July 19. The Right Hon. gentleman, who was accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain and his Private Secretary (Mr. Wilson), appeared to be in much better health than when he first arrived in Birmingham from the South of France. He needed but little assistance from Mrs. Chamberlain in his walk from the railway compartment to his carriage. He returned to London on July 24.

THE POONA SEASON.

Military and Sporting Matters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 8.

Once more there is little to chronicle except the rain, which appears to be always with us, but we have been more fortunate this last week in the matter of weather than for some time previously; for, although it has rained every day, more or less, it has generally been rather less than more, and several sporting events have been able to come off at last, much to everyone's satisfaction We all want a real break in the weather now for a few weeks, and we want it badly, rain now is doing no good to the crops which want a few weeks of sun and warmth and a little more rain in September. The extraordinary excess of rain that we have had in so short time seems to have caused the hydraulic gradient of this part of the country to rise. Several owners of motor cars, who possess a garage with a pit in it, have found one, two or even three feet of water in the pit, which they cannot reduce; no sooner is the water pumped out than the pit quickly refills and the water stands at a permanent level, thus showing the rise in the water-level of the country generally.

The only item of Military news this week is the interesting lecture which was given by Brigadier-General Swann yesterday on "Lines of Communication" to all officers of the garrison including General Richardson. The subject is one with which General Swann is well acquainted, and it would be hardly going too far to say that he knows all that there is to know about it, as he has, as he said, served on the lines of communication in campaigns in many parts of the world, including China and Somaliland, in which latter country he held the reponsible position of Officer Commanding the Lines of Communication. After starting by saying that he had little book knowledge, as "unfortunately the Indian Staff College was instituted too late for him to join," and that he could only give the results of his practical experience, the General proved that his modesty had prompted him in this, by the masterly exposition he gave of both the theoretical sides of his subject, illustrating his meaning frequently by instances drawn from the invasions of India by Semiramis and Alexander, with which he showed an intimate acquaintance. It was a most useful and interesting lecture, and was characterised as such in the few words spoken at the end by General Richardson, who expressed the hope that General Swann would be able to find more to say another time on a subject of which he had such a thorough knowledge.

The Four who are to represent Poona at Madras this month have been out really every day practising assiduously, in spite of the swollen state of the river which makes rowing in a light boat an unpleasant job, and they are coming on very well: the change made in the crew has certainly balanced the boat better, and they should take some beating when the time comes. There are few people to be seen at Rosherville now, even on a Sunday or Thursday, when it usually is crowded at this time of year; the heavy floods and rain have played havoc with the lawns and garden which make it the prettiest place in all Poona. When I was last there a few days ago the mud on the lawn and paths about there was nearly ankle deep and the few faithful habitues of the place were sitting up in the House verandah.

Colonel Bull, the Master, never loses a possible opportunity of hunting and in spite of the heavy state of the country, hounds met as advertised last Sunday at the 7th milestone on the Bombay road. There were few members of the Hunt out, as most people were afraid of laming their horses in the heavy-going, but those who turned up got two good runs and I hear that they were nearly all Bombay people trying to make the most of their week-end. First of all a Jack was started which ran for twenty minutes to the North before it was killed: and then after beating about for some time, a Fox was found which ran two and three miles towards Chickli and was then lost in some sugar-cane, when it being ten o'clock, hounds were taken home, leaving those who had the energy, or temerity, to turn out, well satisfied with having done so.

The draw for the Junior Polo Tournament (the Richardson Cup), which it is hoped to start next Monday the 12th, took place last Friday. The teams entered were drawn in the following order :—

1st round.		2nd round.	Semi final.	Final.
R B.....				
Mount. d Infantry.....				
Bombay Gymkhana...				
Connaught Rangers				
34th Poona Horse	bye			
R A	bye			
26th Light Cavalry	bye			
Poona Gymkhana	bye			
Worcester Regt	bye			
Maharaja of Idar's team	bye			

Of these, the Maharajah of Idar's Team has since scratched. The fact of there having been no polo for three weeks makes the task of trying to pick the winner no easy one, as some of the teams have not played here at all, and we are quite in the dark as to how all the ponies have come on in the interval. Polo is an uncertain game, and form is as much unreliable as in other games or more so. However, there is a certain amount of data to go upon. It will, I think, be generally admitted that the chief factors that contribute to success at Polo, are firstly ponies, secondly training as a team, and thirdly condition of players and ponies; and that individual skill comes a long way after these. Taking the draw as above, the R. E. should easily defeat the M. I. Bombay Gymkhana is an unknown quantity, but it is a scratch team and has been even worse treated by the weather, than we have here, and I don't expect very much from them. The Connaught Rangers show occasional flashes of brilliancy and sometimes play a very good chukker, but are not consistent, and they should be a good match for Bombay. In the second round the R.E. ought to win their match against either Bombay or Connaught Rangers, they have two good players in Bremner and Leslie, particularly the former, and the other two were coming on very fast when rain stopped play, and they are fairly well mounted. The Poona Horse should beat the R. A. easily as the latter are very weak; the next match should be a very tight one; the 26th Cavalry have a very good lot of ponies, and though some of their players are young yet they all play the game, and are well together as a team, and were improving very fast. On the other hand, the Gymkhana team is composed of four good players, well mounted, but short of experience as a team. The doubtful factor in the side is Light at No. Three who may play either brilliantly, or—upset the side: the Gymkhana team is generally expected to win, I think, but for myself I look to see the 26th Cavalry do much better than most people expect and just scrape through.

In the semi-final, I expect to see the Poona Horse beat the R. E. on ponies, though this is guess-work, but being a Cavalry Regiment they are sure to be well mounted, and a good deal may depend on whether either team has had any ponies laid up and here their two previous matches may tell against the R. E. The other match should be an easy victory for the 26th Cavalry or Poona Gymkhana, as the Worcesters will have had no previous game to help them to get together, and from all accounts are not a very strong side.

To sum, up then the Final will probably be fought out between the two Native Cavalry Regiments, and I should not be much astonished to see the 26th Cavalry falsify most people's expectations by winning the Cup; at the same time there are so many surprises at Polo that it is really difficult to tell, and the Tournament is an open one this year, four teams having a good chance: R. E., Poona Horse, Poona Gymkhana, and 26th Cavalry, the last of whom gets my vote.

The First Extra Meeting had to be postponed a third time last Saturday on account of the heavy rain that fell in the morning, but the Ladies' Lunch at the Club of Western India was duly held and proved a most successful affair. As the Races were off and it was a wet afternoon, an exceptional case was made and the billiard and card rooms were for once thrown open to the Ladies after lunch, and many of them stayed to Tea. The subject of Clubs and Ladies naturally leads to the "Ladies' Club" which was started a short while ago and has now moved into new quarters, having obtained the bungalow just across the road from the Club of Western India: there is one most noticeable difference between it and its more pretentious neighbour. In the latter, ladies, as is the case in all or most men's clubs, are only admitted on special occasions as a favour, while the Ladies' Club not only permits its members to bring in men as guests several times a week, but actually has men serving on the Committee: this is typical of clubs for men and ladies and I have never been able to understand why this difference should exist. It almost points to a most ungallant conclusion, which I dare no more than hint at.

To return to our "mutton," in this case the postponed First Extra Meeting; this was held on Monday in fine weather, the only fine day for weeks, and the sun condescended to grace the proceedings occasionally. There was a large attendance including the usual Bombay Contingent; but there were very few ladies, owing to a Purdah Party which was held at Government House that afternoon, and the lawn had a very deserted appearance, just a few people being sometimes at tea at the Club of Western India's tent. The racing was rather an upset of form or rather, I should say of Public opinion, only one favourite, in Admiral Crichton managing to win—this was due in all probability to the heavy state of the ground, and a great many horses must have gone back in their work during the wet weather. The second extra meeting was held yesterday, and this time the state of things was completely revised, as in seven races the favourite won every time, which must be nearly a record. The weather was not at all promising as there were several showers of rain in the morning and it was cold and windy; however, the rain did not come down hard enough fortunately to affect things much till the last race when it really poured: there were again a lot of spectators and this time with no counter-attraction there were quite a number of ladies in spite of the weather.

It was hoped to get polo on the Poona Ground to-day, but the rain last night and early this morning made it inadvisable to play as it would cut the ground up too much, so soon before the tournament, but our sanguine secretary still hopes that it will be possible to play to-morrow.

On Monday, the Gymkhana added another to their list of victories at cricket, this time beating the Poona Hindus. The wicket was soft and at first played easily, but as the day went on it became much more difficult, under the influence of a drying wind and sun, and the Hindu Captain made a bad mistake in putting the other side first in after winning the toss. Of the earlier batsmen Greig, Airy, and Rutter, all made runs, but the scores ran small and the rate of scoring was slow as the ball did not easily travel to the boundary on the heavy ground: the later batsmen failed altogether, the Gymkhana going well to make as many as 120. The Hindus did not do anything like as well as this, only totalling 67. Crump got four wickets and Greig two, and Austruther, who went on late, completely baffled the batsmen, making the ball turn a great deal, and he took four wickets very cheaply. I have not yet heard who is going to represent Poona in Bombay next week, but if a representative side can get away, they will give a very good account of themselves and take a lot of beating.

The Bombay Gymkhana are coming to play Poona at Rugby Football on Saturday and will, I expect, find a pretty good team in the field to meet them, though as we hardly ever play Rugby here, they will probably suffer from lack of combination. The outsides are all good and there will be a strong heavy pack.

So far we must admit the present Poona Season has been a failure. The appalling weather which has stopped so much has been a large factor in this, doubtless, as has also the sudden departure of Lord Lamington; but there is still some more potent reason to account for it and it is hard to find. Poona is undoubtedly empty this year, it would seem that it is losing its popularity, and I believe that many people who used to come here now go to Ooty instead. It is likely that they have been frightened away by the rumoured unhealthiness at this time of year, and this view is supported by the fact that most of the ladies in the station prepared for the season by being inoculated for enteric. I don't think Poona quite deserves the bad reputation it has got in this respect: undoubtedly it is not so healthy as at other times of the year, but the people themselves are largely to blame for getting ill. In many cases the season is a continual round of gaiety, morning, noon and night, which reduces a number of ladies, and men too, to a tired and worn-out state in which they are only too liable to catch any disease that may be going. I doubt if Poona is of itself a more unhealthy place to live in now than Bombay, or other places with the same climate. So far there has been very little sickness this year.

There have been two dances this week, the first a Cinderella at the Gymkhana on Monday, which was quite above the average for attendance and enjoyment. The other was at Government House last night and was a very good one. Only dancing people had been invited and the numbers of ladies and men had been carefully balanced, which was a great boon to the average male who usually finds himself at a great discount in Poona, and has to struggle hard to get his programme half full even. It is worse than ever this year and we badly want some more ladies. The next six weeks is the time to come, and if ladies would come up from Bombay, I don't think they would regret it; and it would make all the difference to our season. It is quite melancholy sometimes to see the deserted state of the Gymkhana where there are no more people than there were in the hot weather, and one is tempted in remembering past years, and good times with lots of nice people, to say sadly and mournfully "Ichabod, for the glory has departed from Poona."

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent V. P. V. suggests in yesterday's issue that Mr. Chabildas Laloobhai's offer of 80 to 100 acres of land in the village of Borivli for the location of the Elphinstone College is worthy of consideration. But what is the condition imposed by Mr. Chabildas? He wants the College named after his name. Is it not a condition impossible in the very nature of it? Elphinstone College can never be Chabildas College, and the offer, even if it be magnificent, it could not for a moment be considered. Moreover, there is another reason why Borivli will not be suitable for the College. It will be necessary for the students to have a dozen bottles 4-grain quinine pills with them to be swallowed a pill a day, during the months of August, September, October and November, if they wish to be saved from attacks of malarial fever.

The village of Borivli and its adjacent villages are more or less malarious in the monsoon and every villager there suffers every year from malaria. No doubt, of late the climate is a little improved, owing to Bombay people having occupied several sites in those villages and converted them into garden lands, but it will still take years before Borivli and its adjacent villages become free from malaria. The only good village on the B. B. and C. I. line is Salsette is Versova. Although there is no Railway communication now to Versova, still it can easily be connected with Andheri by a small line. In Basseen Taluka, there is a salubrious Tungar Hill, the merits of which may be considered also in considering the question of the transfer of the Elphinstone College. In the pretty village of Danda near Bandora, a suitable site can also be found.—Yours, etc,

D. W. P.

IT is curious, shrewdly observes the *Pioneer*, to notice the avidity with which the English newspapers in their ignorance of the actual condition of affairs out here welcome the contributions of anyone who can claim at some time or another to have set foot in India; but it is more curious still to notice the confidence with which such persons are prepared to demonstrate the whole truth connected with "the disturbed state of the Deccan dency." Many of these "Padgetts" are men of eminent respectability and wide information, but they are not all capable of filling the role of mentor to the British public on the subject of latter-day Indian politics. On the subject of the article contributed by Sir William Markby to the *Westminster Gazette* from which a careless reader might easily gather that the main cause of the distressful condition of India is that the District Judge is hopelessly inefficient our contemporary adds: This is the sort of rubbish with which the British newspaper reader is regaled. We do not know whether the memory of Sir William Markby still lingers in Calcutta, though there must be many of the younger generation of Indian Civilians who have studied Indian law under his direction at Oxford. In any case his first hand acquaintance with India terminated some 29 years ago, and he frankly confesses that he has "no later official information than a minute published in 1863. On the strength of this minute a newspaper article, and such knowledge of the country and its people as may be acquired by a barrister judge who remains in the country just long enough to qualify for a pension, Sir William Markby is prepared with a light heart to cast reckless aspersions upon a generation of Indian Civilians whom he has never seen, and of whose work he knows less than nothing. There are doubtless some District Judges who are incompetent, but to suggest that any question of the administration of justice is even a minor cause of "present discontents" implies an ignorance of modern India that is lamentable in one who professes to instruct others.

MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Duke of Connaught's Programme.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION UNCHANGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Mr. Haldane announced the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Field Marshal, Commander-in-Chief, and High Commissioner for the Mediterranean.

The force under His Royal Highness will comprise the Garrisons at Gibraltar and Malta, the Detachments at Crete and Cyprus, and the British Troops in Egypt and the Soudan.

The local Military administrations will continue as at present, the Duke of Connaught devoting himself to inspection, training, strategy, and defence.

MOROCCO.

French Troops Landed.

ONE THOUSAND KILLED AT CASABLANCA.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The French landed two thousand men at Casablanca yesterday.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The bombardment of Casablanca lasted for forty-eight hours. It is stated that a thousand Moors were killed and wounded.

The branch of the State Bank has been sacked by the Moors and sixty thousand pesetas stolen.

LATER.

Latest advices seem to show that the French were seriously mistaken in landing parties before a large force was available. The tribesmen seized the opportunity of looting whole quarters of the town, and maintained a furious fusillade on the French Consulate, where there were many refugees. It was largely the bombardment by the *Galilee* that saved the Consulate.

THE BELFAST STRIKERS.

Attempted Incendiarism.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Belfast the strikers yesterday stoned and [illegible] to set fire to a flour mill which was [illegible] by the Military.

The fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

NEW AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

Hopes of Great Prosperity.

PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH GOODS.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Hon Sir W. Lyne has introduced an amended tariff taking effect from to-day. The new Tariff gives many instances of preference varying from 5 to 10 per cent. on British goods.

Sir W. Lyne expects [illegible] new duties, of which many are higher [illegible] will yield an annual revenue of £800,000. He said that the prosperity of Australia would be advanced by leaps and bounds.

THE AMERICAN SLUMP.

Fall in Consols.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Consols touched 81⅞ in sympathy with the continued slump in America.

Fifty American Trust Kings held a secret conference and decided to create a fund to promote political opinion.

FINANCE BILL IN THE LORDS.

Important Amendment.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Finance Bill and has inserted an important Amendment in the Criminal Appeal Bill, restricting the right of appeal to a question of fact.

BRITISH TRADE IN JULY.

Exports Still Expanding.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The Trade Returns for July show an increase of £3,600,000 in Imports and an increase of £7,000,000 in Exports, principally in steel, cotton, and machinery.

ANOTHER TRUNK TRAGEDY.

Monte Carlo Mystery.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

A man and wife named Goold have been arrested at Marseilles whilst conveying a trunk to London, found to contain the mutilated remains of a woman named Levin, who was murdered at Monte Carlo.

The victim's jewels are missing. The two accused deny the crime.

Goold is said to be connected with the Irish Baronetage.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The death has occurred of General Reginald Sartorius.

[General Reginald William Sartorius, V.C. C.M.G., late of the Bengal Cavalry, who was born on the 8th of May, 1841, is the son of the late Admiral Sir George Ross Sartorius and Agnes, daughter of the late Dr. J. Kemp, M.D., and granddaughter of General Sir Francis Wheler. The deceased entered the Army in 1858, served in the Indian Mutiny, Kossi and Bhutan campaigns, Ashanti war, in the Volta Expedition in 1874; was on the Staff of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during the visit to India, and in the Afghan Campaign of 1879-80.]

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

British Intervention Asked.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey stated that, at the request of Persia, the British Ambassador at Constantinople had been instructed to make representations to Turkey in the interests of peace.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Naval Accidents During Mobilization.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The *Kestrel* has been towed into Portsmouth with her bows seriously damaged as the result of a collision with the *Teviot*.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Eight Destroyers have been damaged, in the mobilization of the Home Fleet, and decked at Portsmouth.

[The *Kestrel*, which was built at Clydebank, was launched in 1898 and was fitted with Normand boilers. She carries a complement of sixty and is capable of steaming at 30 knots. Her displacement is 350 tons.

The *Teviot* is more modern, having been launched in 1903 from Messrs. Jarrow's yard. Though of more substantial build, her speed is lower.]

THE STRANDED STEAMER NEAR MUSCAT.

Not s. s. "Rheinfels" but s. s. "Tatonia."

SHIP-WRECKED CREW ON THEIR WAY TO BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 9.

The steamer, which was stranded between Aden and Muscat, in connection with which H. M. S. "Lapwing" left this on Wednesday to render assistance, was not Rheinfels but the Hamburg-American steamer "Tatonia," which is said to have struck badly on the morning of 20th ultimo at 3 o'clock, and finding she was filling fast with water, it was decided on the 22nd to abandon her, all on board leaving in four different boats after provisioning them. They reached an island some distance away where arrangements were made to charter a bugalow to convey the ship-wrecked crew to Muscat, but owing to bad weather, the Arabs would not attempt to venture to sea in their craft, and after some days' delay, the Captain made up his mind to get across to Muscat and called for volunteers amongst his crew, when six of them responded to his call and succeeded reaching Muscat safely after a most trying experience.

The crew is being despatched to Bombay in the B. I. Mail steamer, and are now in Karachi harbour on board the steamer "Dumra." The Captain remained at Muscat to attend to any arrangements necessary to get away the remaining men left on the island which is over 300 miles from there.

The wrecked steamer was loaded at the Gulf and was on her way to Hamburg. The "Lapwing" will call at the island and remove the ship-wreacked crew if they have not already managed to get away.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the account appearing in your issue of to-day regarding the stranding of this vessel Rheinfelsoff the Arabian Coast, we beg to state thaton instituting inquiries, we find that the report is incorrect, as she only left Calcutta on the 6th inst for Hamburg, and shall be obliged if you will give this information publicity. We presume the vessel is a *Hamburg-America* liner.—Yours, etc.

GLADE & CO.,
Agents, "Hansa" Line of Steamers.

August 8.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Sale of Industrials Ordered.

DATE FOR PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS FIXED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 9.

In the Madras High Court, to-day, Justice Sir Subramania Iyer passed the following order with reference to Arbuthnot's Industrials:—

"Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer has raised certain objections about the debentures and has also suggested that there may be doubt as to whether the Company has any legal existence, whether the properties of the Company do not really belong to Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. The purchasers at the sale, of course, will have notice of this statement. It is not to be supposed there is any warranty or guarantee given with reference to these allegations. They must be treated for what they are worth by the purchasers.

"As to the question whether the sale could be adjourned or not, I have no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that it should not be postponed. In the first place the management during the last eight months has resulted in the loss of nearly Rs. 3,00,000 and, as Mr. Napier urged, however efficient the management may be supposed to be under the Official Assignee, it is impossible that it could be as good as that by persons who are directly interested and who bring to it the experience necessary in order to make the commercial undertaking a success. Further in order to carry on the work of the Industrials concern it is necessary that money should be advanced. As I have already stated I would not for one moment sanction the advance of a single rupee. The result will, therefore, be that the Company will have to be wound up, and the result of that will be to my mind a very serious loss to the creditors. I have, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that the sale should not be postponed. I disallow the application made for its postponement.

"I direct that the sale do take place on a date fixed and that one of the conditions of sale will be that the result of sale be reported to this Court and be confirmed."

His Lordship further directed that the sale should be extended over four days, beginning to-morrow 11 a. m. adjourning at 2 p. m. and that on Monday and Tuesday it should be continued from 11 to 12 noon and on Wednesday from 11 to 1 p. m. and that the result be reported to him at 2 p. m. that day.

His Lordship passed orders on the application for the postponement of payment of dividends and fixed the 16th October as the date for the payment.

BOYCOTT DAY DISTURBANCES.

Celebration at "Kali's" Temple.

PROSECUTION OF RIOTOUS STUDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

To-day's issue of the *Bengalee* states that the celebration of the Boycott anniversary from its religious aspect comes off at Kali's Temple at Kali Gat to-day (Friday) it being the New Moon day of the month. The formal *pujah* will be offered at the altar of the goddess with *Chandipatha* at 11 a. m. From midday *Sankirtan* parties will visit the temple singing national and religious songs. At 4-30 p. m. Bepin Chandra Pal, Panchcowry Banerji, Shamsundar Chakravarty, Upadhya Brahmabandhab, Lalit Mohan Ghosal and other Swadeshi speakers will deliver addresses invoking blessings of the mother on the national movement. At candle light the temple premises will be illuminated and the victory of the **Swadeshi movement** will be announced by the firing of a number of bombs. The Hindu public are cordially invited to take part in the religious proceeding.

There is another version of the police raid on the *Jugantar* office on Wednesday. This is how the *Bengalee* reporter describs it:—"There was one young student of one of the leading Calcutta Colleges present in the office. Inspector Lahiri, it is alleged, accosted the boy in a contemptuous tone. The young man retorted in the same strain and the upshot was that a brisk fight ensued in which Inspector Lahiri got worsted, with two deep contusions on the neck. Superintendent Ellis intervened and got a skin wound above the eyebrows. Then the entire battalion of policemen fell upon the boy and floored him in no time, leaving deep scalp wounds on the brave young man. His skull seemed to have been fractured."

Jotis Chandra Roy, a young student of the Ripon College, (Surendranath Banerjee's Institution) and Sailendranath Bose, Assistant Manager of the *Jugantar* office, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for obstructing the police and assaulting them when in the execution of their duty. The case was only formally put and adjourned; accused being enlarged on bail for Rs. 500 each.

APPEAL TO LOYALTY AND COMMONSENSE.

By the Indian Aristocracy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

The following appeal is issued, by the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Bengal, whose names are attached to the document, to their countrymen:—

"It has been a matter of deep concern to us to observe the growing discontent of the people of this country which has lately manifested itself in certain quarters in violent speeches and newspaper articles. We desire, at once, to disassociate ourselves from these demonstrations, which only tend to alienate Government and the people from each other. It would, of course, be futile to pretend that the horizon of politics is cloudless. We have arrived at one of these periodical crises which arise in every country and which are beneficial to it or the reverse according to the manner in which they are met. We appeal to them to discountenance any wild and mischievous propaganda which tends to encourage disaffection to British Rule or to create feelings of animosity between the different classes and communities in India, for it is this tendency which furnishes occasion and excuse for repressive measures which have recently been resorted to. Nor must we forget that whatever may be its shortcomings, it is to British Rule that we owe our present security of life and property, and the spread of education and the progress which India is now making according to modern civilized ideals. This is emphatically the worst possible time to encourage unworthy sentiments of rancour and ill-feeling. No true patriot will hesitate to range himself with us on the side of law and order at the present juncture, so as on one hand to restore the good will and harmony which formerly prevailed among all classes and communities in India, and on the other hand, leave the authorities no ground for bringing coercion to bear upon any group of British subjects.

"It is a crisis which calls for deep and earnest reflection on both sides, and not for noisy or violent declamation. The crying need of the moment is amity and good feeling between the various communities, whole-hearted sympathy on the part of the rulers for the people under their charge and cooperation on the part of all who have the real interest of the country at heart.

"It has been grievous to us to find so much energy and patriotism diverted into wrong channels, and we cannot too strongly condemn the tone and temper displayed by certain journals, both English and Indian, which have exercised an influence hostile in the last degree to the promotion of friendly feelings among the different sections of the community. There have been more than one disagreement in the past between popular sentiment in India and the policy which the Government has seen fit to pursue, but those disagreements have never led to any serious estrangment or proved otherwise than helpful by throwing light upon administrative problems and eventually bringing the two parties to a better mutual understanding. We firmly believe that such will be the outcome of the present situation if the same qualities of restraint and moderation on one side and consideration for public opinion on the other, are brought to bear upon it, which have saved it more than once in days gone by. We venture to assert that the bulk of the people of the country are loyal and law-abiding. We now appeal to our countrymen, **Hindus and Mahomedans**, for a display of practical good sense which some of our critics deny to us."

The appeal is signed by the Maharajas of Burdwan, Durbhunga, Gidhour, Dinajpur, Mymensingh, Cossimbazar, Olindra Mohun Tagore, Peary Mohun Mookerjee and some two hundred other leading Zemindars and Noblemen of Bengal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 9.

The appeal issued this morning by the leading Zemindars of Bengal has knocked the bottom out of the Swadeshi movement. Respectable Bengali gentlemen are now beginning to give the whole show away. The Kalighat tamasha, as they themselves term it, was a perfect farce, and the astute, low and cunning Bengali agitator has been thoroughly exposed in the first place. This first day new moon known as *Amaboysia* night when every mouth it is usual to light *Chirags* at all temples and especially at Kalighat which was done with perhaps a little more elaboration than usual. But the whole thing could not probably cost more than ten rupees. Procession parties were never seen during the day except few fanatics and extremists whose very presence is abhorred by well intentioned Indians.

The Boycott hatchet has been buried to-day so far at least as sensible and leading Bengal is concerned.

BOYCOTT CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

The Bengali residents of Bombay had organised a meeting on Thursday at Lowjee Castle, Parel, to join with their brethren in Bengal in celebrating the boycott anniversary that was started two years ago, as a sort of passive resistance to the dealings of the Government, in connection with the Partition of Bengal. After the singing of a national hymn, Dr. C. C. Ghosh, L. M. S., was voted to the chair. Bengalee students of the local Medical College, spoke vehemently on the achievements and success of the boycott and made a strong appeal to the audience to stick to it at any cost and sacrifice. A gentleman belonging to the Mechanic Class exhorted the audience to do away with all the technical differences between what are so-called the higher and lower classes of society and stand shoulder to shoulder to make a common cause for the good of the mother-land. Lastly, the president, in his address, presented before the audience a vivid picture of what the boycott has already achieved and its future usefulness. He said that boycott was the negative and Swadeshi the positive aspect of the weapon of our resistance as if both are twin-sisters, one being a complement of the other. He also gave an account as to how the student-world has contributed not an inconsiderable share in the growth of the new spirit of Swadeshi. He asked each and every one of those present to be a missionary for the Swadeshi cause, and do his best to propagate the gospel of swadeshism broadcoast throughout the land.

LAHORE RIOT CASE.

Arguments in Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 9.

Mr. A. P. Tollinton, Lahore Sessions Judge, heard Counsel in an appeal of seven of the rioters who were convicted by Mr. Boyd, Special Magistrate, on July 30th, and sentenced one to 9 months' and six to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. There were originally 10 men on trial; of these two were acquitted by the Special Magistrate, one was sentenced to 30 stripes, and has since had that punishment remitted and been bound over to keep the peace and the remainder have taken the case on appeal to the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Nanak Chand, Barrister, appeared for the appellants, and M. C. E. Bevan Petman, Barrister, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, for the Crown.

In arguing the case for his clients, Mr. Nanak Chand said, the Magistrate fell in with the views of the police. Taking the legal aspects of the case Counsel said that Mr. Phillips was not certain that there were six or seven who assaulted him, but certainly five. If there were not more there was no rioting or unlawful assembly. If the prisoners were convicted with respect to the riot at Mozang alone and not with respect to the assaults on the Mall or the procession in the evening, then the conviction was bad as the charges specified all three occasions. A little tact on the part of the police would, Counsel urged, have avoided the very regrettable incidents out of which arose the charges of obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duty. Had Mr. Phillips not used his crop the incident would have been greatly different. On the other hand if Mr. Phillips could disperse the mob with his crop the mob could have very little evil intent, at any rate towards the police. It was a fact that throughout the whole case not a single gentleman or any body at all was hurt as a result of the day's doings. It was only the Secret Police who said that Bharat Mata was at the back of the whole business. No members of the Bharat Mata could be identified by the constables on duty on the Mall on the day of the riot.

Mr. Nanak Chand pointed out that Mr Phillips had said he could only be sure of five persons having assaulted him; two of the accused, Kishen Sing and another, had absconded; that left three; two men had been acquitted having been given the benefit of the doubt by the Magistrate; that left one. But eight men had really been punished and two had absconded.

Turning to the individual cases of prisoners Mr. Nanak Chand said that Sowaran Singh may have been as alleged seen at the Chief Court, but that did not imply that he took part in any riot. Sowaran Sing happened to be the youngest brother of Ajit Singh, Kisnen Sing another brother, had absconded. What the police wanted to do was to dispose of the whole family.

Counsel went on to criticize the conflict of evidence of witnesses as to the assaults on Mr. Phillips and the testimony of those police witnesses who appeared in the role of universal identifiers which might be taken for what it was worth. The police constables, if their evidence was credible, had wonderful memories, but it was obvious that they were prepared to say anything they were told. To give an example, the description of several as to the method in which Mr. Phillips was assaulted did not tally either with one another's or with Mr. Phillip's own. Counsel discredited the statements of two witnesses, one of whom described the mob coming in the contrary direction from which it really came, and the other, a tailor, who said he happened to be taking a dress from Anarkali to a memsahib whose name and the position of whose house he could not remember. The very fact that Sowaran Singh was a brother of Ajit Singh was proof that he was well known to the police and a man whom they would suspect of agitation.

Mr. Petman replied very briefly and the Court reserved judgment.

SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR AUGUST 9.

To-day, a painful, tragedy took place at Wellington, where private F. E. Baker, 2nd Dorsester Regiment, who, while on sentry at the Magazine, committed suicide by blowing himself with a gun through his mouth. The deceased originally belonged to the First Battalion. Dorsets, at Ferozepore.

An inquest was held and the Jury returned a verdict that the injury was self-inflicted.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

A further slight decrease in food-grain prices throughout Upper India is disclosed by this week's crop telegram, but the rates are still everywhere high. In the Central Provinces they are equal to, or exceed, the scarcity level in eight districts, while in the Bombay Presidency, they range from three to 43 per cent. above normal.

The rain of the past week has been abundant and well distributed, and the agricultural outlook generally is favourable.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 7th August:—

Good rain during the week throughout the Presidency and Thar and Parkar and slight in rest of Sind. More rain is needed in parts of Sind, Sholapur, Karnatak and Palanpur, Inundation in Sind is still not satisfactory, though the river is rising slowly. Kharif sowing generally continues. Transplantation is progressing in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Rewa Kantha, Seedlings are in good condition except in parts of Kanara and Belgaum where they are slightly damaged by heavy rain and grasshoppers, respectively. Crops are suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Sind. Fodder supply is generally adequate. Agricultral stock is in good condition. Drinking water is sufficient, Supply of water for irrigation is improving. Quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee is in Karnatak 22 to 43 per cent., in Deccan 3 to 25 per cent. and elsewhere 12 to 37 per cent. less than normal. During week ending 27th ultimo 25 persons were relieved gratuitously in Belgaum.

LOCUSTS IN SIMLA HILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

Small flights of the desert locust Acridium Peregrinum have now reached Simla Hills.

THE MONSOON AND THE MARKETS.

Dear Food.

ABNORMAL PRICES FOR COMMON COMESTIBLES.

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

THE rains have brought, to the soil of India, an accustomed wealth of vegetable products. From some inexplicable cause, however, the good supply is but sparsely represented in the twenty-five public and private markets of Bombay and its suburbs. Fruit and vegetables, in large quantities, are rotting in the field, in the grove, in the orchard, in the kitchen-garden,—permitted to do so because of this inexplicable cause,—and as a consequence the commissariat department of the Bombay household is a far more expensive thing than it was a few weeks ago. The delicacies as well as the pure necessities of the table have now gone up to a high abnormal rate, and with the exception of some slight daily fluctuations they are stationary at that. Even the roast and the boiled, the fowl, the flesh and the good red-herring are priced in their raw state by the dealers in excess of the usual charges for such culinary requisites, for the "upward tendency" affected all classes of nutritive and potable commodities.

A MOMENTOUS MATTER.

The mere man, the average man, knows little and cares less about the high prices now ruling at the Crawford Market—until, of course, he has to pay out at the end of the month,—but to the industrious and careful house-wife the matter is momentous, fraught perhaps with increased economy during the day and with some sleepless hours during the night, for her house-keeping expenses have been all but doubled,—by this unaccountable cause.

I wish, for her information, it were possible, for me to solve the enigma; that it was within my power at any rate to throw some light upon this obscure phenomenon. Enquiries at the nine Municipal Markets, and at the sixteen private markets, from Thomas Street, Colaba, on the east as far as Sion, and on the west to Mahim, have resulted, however, in nothing beyond simple conjecture and dubious surmise. The insufficiency of rolling stock on the railways—poor, unfortunate railways!—is quoted as a pre-eminent reason for the shortage of aliamentary products at the Bombay marts. The insufficiency of labour in agricultural centres is also mentioned. But when these propositions are admitted into the discussion as working hypotheses, we are as far off as ever from "the dark enigma's clear solution;" for no one can as yet inform us to why the scarcity of waggons has so greatly affected this season's supply of fruit and vegetables, when the crops are plentiful and good, while last year's sufficiency, with less waggons, left the market prices of comestibles at their normal standard. We cannot so far determine, moreover, the reasons for the lack of adequate labour on the farms, among the vegetables. There has been, we know, a big influx of workers from the mofussil into Bombay and other large towns of India during June and July, but the new arrivals are not agricultural labourers; they are mechanics for the most part, or unskilled coolies; or they are birds of passage, seeking occasional work, and they usually return to their own country during the monsoon. There is another suggestion to the effect that large consignments of cereals are being exported, but up to the present there is no evidence to show that foreign firms are taking more out of India now than they did in previous years. This explanation is, therefore, untenable.

So that, all things considered, it is only as an inexplicable mystery that the high prices now ruling in the Bombay markets may be discussed. "Should this monsoon prove rich in harvests," said Mr. Douglas Bennett, the Superintendent of the Markets, in answer to my enquiry, "and should the existing conditions prevail, this season next year, it will be high time to investigate into the puzzling causes that have created an all-round rise in the price of agricultural products. It is impossible at present to discover a satisfactory solution."

NO ACTUAL DEFICIENCY.

There is no actual dearth of produce in the Bombay markets; the supply, though short, is good, and the high charges have been created, not because of any actual deficiency, but because there is not the usual abundance, or the super-abundance, of former years. It has been difficult, it is true, to maintain an adequate supply, but when we remember that Mr. Douglas Bennett kept up that supply during times of stress and trouble, including two natives riots, and in the periods of plague and famine, then shall we cease to fear a depreciation and a curtailment of our food-stuffs while we still grumble at the demands of the tradesman.

In the almost universal rise in prices at the Bombay Markets there are but few exceptions to support the rule. In the fruit department, for example, plantains alone remain at last year's standard. In nearly every other case the prices have been doubled upon those of 1906. Red plantains, are being sold at four to five annas per dozen, table plantains, or elchis, fetch from 1 anna 6 pies to 2 annas per dozen, according to size and quality. Gamthi bananas realise from four to five annas; rajali or cooking plantains are quoted at from three to four annas per dozen, while the value of the green variety is estimated in pice. These quotations, it is worthy of mention, are far below those of 1905, when severe storms destroyed the growths and created a scarcity.

The markets have received a fair supply of mangoes from Madras, ranging from Rel 8as. per dozen, to Rs. 4, according to size and quality, a heavier quotation than that ruling at this time last year. Cashmere apples are not due, of course, until after the monsoon, their place being taken meanwhile by apples from Australia, at Re 1 to Re. 3 per dozen as against 12 as. to Rs. 2 in 1906. Oranges and sweet limes range from 12a. to Re. 1 8as. per dozen, last year's prices for this fruit being 8as. to Re. 1.

FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

Flowers are scanty in the markets owing to the heavy rains of the last few weeks, and the prices are big in consequence. Vegetable produce has gone up in value considerably, as the following table of existing charges clearly indicates when compared with those of the previous monsoons:—

Price per Bombay Seer in 1906.	Articles.	Price per Bombay Seer in 1907.
½ anna	Tooral.	1 anna.
1½ annas	Kantoli.	3 annas.
½ anna	Karli.	1 anna.
3 pice	Brinjals.	5 pice.
3 pice to 1 anna	Lady Fingers.	1 anna, 6 pies.
3 pice to 1 anna	French Beans.	1 anna 6 pies.
5 to 6 pice	Greenpeas.	4 annas.
2 to 3 annas.	Walpapdi.	6 annas.
3 pice to 1 anna	Gawar.	1 anna. 6 pies.
2 pice	Gurkins.	1 anna.
1 anna. 3 pies	Tomatoes.	2 annas.

White pumpkins fetch from four to eight annas each as against two to four annas last year; cabbages are reckoned at from three to eight annas, the charges of 1906 multiplied by two; knolkhols are estimated at twelve to fifteen annas per dozen, against eight to twelve annas twelve months ago, and beet-root is sold at Re 1 to Rel 8as. per dozen compared with last season's prices of 12as. to Re 1. Lettuce is quoted at one to two annas each according to size, last year's prices ranging from three pice to one anna. Celery is retailed at 1a. 6p. each, as against 1a., and turnips realise from twelve to fifteen annas per dozen, the vegetable having been quoted in 1906 at from nine to twelve annas.

INSTRUCTIVE BUT MYSTIFYING.

These figures are instructive [illegible] mystifying. No one seems able to explain the marked differences in this and last year's prices. Beets are almost as expensive in Bombay to-day as they were, centuries ago, when the ladies of Queen Elizabeth's Court adorned the huge structures of their hair with the feathery plumes of this highly esteemed vegetable. Radishes, if their present intrinsic value is to be taken as a criterion, are more worthy of being offered at the shrine of Apollo than ever they were in the days of ancient Greece. Herodotus tells us that the lettuce was served at the Royal tables and that one of the noble families of Rome derived its name from the plant. If the prices now charged for this succulent green-stuff at the Crawford Market are enhanced to any further and appreciable degree, it should once more become a delicacy for Kings. Cabbages, too, should be, under similar conditions, an interesting subjects for botanical investigation as they were when, in 187 varieties, they were examined by the scientific enthusiast of the Royal Horticultural Society in their garderns at Chiswick. Green-peas, also, bid fair to acquire the property ascribed to them by the gallant old historian of Elizabeth's reign who said "They were dainties for ladies, they came so far and cost so dear." There is an interesting tradition that the Duke of Bedford holds his character for Covent Garden Market on condition that a peck of green-peas shall be sold in the mart for sixpence on the first of every June. The price should certainly be raised to a shilling in conformity with the present Bombay standard.

If vegetables increase in price, a contingency by no means improbable, we may be obliged, those of us with slender purses, to hark back to the coleworts and the wild brassica of the cliffs and the seashore for our cabbage and to the nettles, hop-tops and cresses, and to the "scurvy grasses" of our forefathers for our salads. Tomatos may become as rare on the average dinner table as they were when Mr. Pickwick wrote his cunningly suggestive note to his landlady, for these brilliantly colured fruits—or vegetables, which?—have reached a price which has already debarred them from many a middle class bungalow.

BEEF AND MUTTON.

The puzzle regarding the increase of market prices becomes more of a puzzle when we come to the beef and mutton, for here too we find that the retail charges have risen, although not very appreciably. As regards the quality of the meat, about which many people complain at this time of the year, it must be remembered that the monsoon deteriorates the article, for the up-country animals feed by necessity on tender and watery grasses which cause constitutional disturbances. Hence the flesh does not acquire, during the monsoon, that consolidated property peculiar to other seasons of the year. This does not imply, of course, that the meat is unwholesome.

Fish is always scarce during the monsoon, and consequently dear. A pomfret, for instance, sold during the monsoon for a rupee could be bought for four annas at any other time. A good deal of unsound fish from Billimora, near Nowsari, on the North-west coast, is being refused admittance by the market authorities just now, owing to a lack of care, or a lack of knowledge, on the part of the fishers. There is no reason why the fish should not come even double the distance and be delivered in Bombay in good condition, if the catches were properly packed in ice when just netted, but the fishermen are not experts in this method and Billimora fish in consequence is often unshipped for sale in the Presidency Town in a state condition. But the market authorities are always on the alert, and the fish that is unfit for human consumption is invariably destroyed. The public need have no fear, therefore, so far as the markets are concerned. Unsound fish, however, is frequently offered for sale in the by-ways and alley-ways of the City, by dishonest retailers who have shunned the markets and it then becomes the duty of the Health Department and the police to prevent the nuisance.

SAD DEATH OF MR. C. F. BALFOUR.

Deputy Director of Land Records.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 9.

The body of Mr. Charles Frederick Balfour, B. A., I. C. S., Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the United Provinces, was found in a backwater of the Goomtee River, some miles down the Sultanpur Road, yesterday evening.

The deceased was seen alive last on Tuesday evening, when he went out for a stroll, and it is supposed he fell into the river then in flood.

Mr. Balfour was educated at Clifton School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and appointed after the examination of 1895. The deceased arrived in India on the 8th of December of the following year and served in the North-West Provinces and Oudh as Assistant Magistrate and Collector. He was Under-Secretary to Government from about the beginning of 1901 to the middle of 1903, and it was only in April of last year that he was appointed Deputy Director of Land Records.

Mr. Balfour's untimely death deprives the Civil Service of the United Provinces of a most promising and popular official, whose death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

The funeral, which took place this morning, was largely attended, practically all the officials in the station being present and many private residents.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

Committee on Apportionment of Cost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 9.

The *Pioneer* says:—"It will be remembered that Mr. Morley, in his Budget speech, announced that a Committee would be appointed this autumn to go into the question of the proper share of the cost of training British troops for service in India which should be borne by this country. Lord Justice Romer said that the Secretary of State would be the Chairman and the members would be Lord Welby with another selection to be agreed upon between himself and Mr. Haldane, together with two representatives of the War Office and two of the India Office.

"We understand that these last will be Sir John Edge, Member of the India Council, and Lieutenant-General Sir Beauchamp Duffe; but the Committee, we believe, is not yet fully constituted, nor is any date for its meeting fixed, except that it will begin its work late in autumn. It is not expected that the question will need very long deliberation."

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

It is understood that Sir John Edge and Sir Beauchamp Duff, will represent India upon the Committee which meets shortly in London to reconsider the apportionment between the Home and Indian Governments of the charges for the maintenance of the British Army in India. Sir R. Romer, will preside, the other memers being Earl Cawdor, Lord Welby, General Sir W. G. Nicholson, Sir G. Fletwood Wilson, Sir John Edge and General Sir Beauchamp Duff. The Joint Secretaries will be, for the War Office, Mr. Charles Harris, and for the India Office, Mr. W. Robinson.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Maddock, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of Bombay.

Captain Moule, 4th Gurkhas, and Lieutenants Hensley of the Guides and Hubart of the 74th Punjabis are posted to the Burma Military Police.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. Hill, Political Agent, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Home Department.

Captain Chenevix Trench is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Resident of Mewar.

Mr. Overweg acts as Consul of Germany in Akyab.

Mr. Bond to officiate as Consul of the U. S. A. at Aden.

Mr. Dinshaw as Consul for Portugal in Aden and Mr. Prest as Honorary Consul of Sweden at Madras.

Captain Henderson, of the 26th Cavalry, officiates as Inspecting Officer of the Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Harker, King's Royal Rifles, is appointed Extra A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Brevet Colonels Lamb and Reilly, Lieutenant-Colonels Anson and Strachey and Major Ambary of the Indian Army retire from service.

Good Service Pensions have been conferred on Major-General Hutchinson, C.S.I., and Surgeon-General Bomford.

Volunteer Officers' decoration has been conferred on Captain Cuzey of the Hyderabad Rifles and Major Ewing and Captain Crawshaw of the Madras Railway Volunteers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LORD LAMINGTON'S SUCCESSOR.

Domestic Politics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 26.

The present Administration is regarded by journalists as the most secretive Government we have had for many a long day and Liberal Pressmen in particular complain of the difficulty, nay the impossibility of procuring early information about matters in which the public show much interest. I believe the complaint is not without foundation and certainly the Government kept very rigidly their secret about Lord Lamington's successor. There was naturally a good deal of speculation as to who the new Governor would be and half a dozen names were canvassed. These included a young peer the holder of a name famous in legal history; a subordinate member of the Government; a distinguished ex-Lieutenant Governor whose name has been prominent at home of recent years; a very able and exceptionally energetic member of the present Council of India; a successful Indian administrator whose name is a household word in Gujarat and some other parts of the Peninsula, and yet another talented ex-official with experience not confined to ordinary civilian's work. But no one so far as I am aware "spotted" the eminent official on whom the choice of Mr. Morley has fallen. The official announcement of the selection of Sir George Sydenham Clarke—here he is generally called Sir George Clarke, not Sir George Sydenham Clarke or Sir Sydenham Clarke—was in fact a complete surprise to everybody and it was what some surprises are—not universally gratifying. I never remember any appointment of the kind that has been received with such a chorus of approval, and the unanimous feeling on the subject, of all who know the Governor-designate or are acquainted with his record, is expressed in the felicitous message which the Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth has on behalf of himself, and his Cabinet telegraphed to Sir George Clarke—"Ministers heartily congratulate the Bombay Presidency in your appointment.—Deakin." Mr. Morley as a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence has of course been brought into close relations with its Secretary, and the present Indian Minister knows a good man when he sees him. Those who are acquainted with Sir George Clarke personally, tell me that his great points are broad administrative judgment, capacity of choosing good men and estimating the value of the evidence they put before him, liberal breadth of view which makes him sympathise with those under him and a good deal of the "prove all things; hold fast that which is good" which prevents him from following in the wake of the many who have failed because they mistake change for reform. The same friend of your new ruler tells me that Lady Clarke is a very charming hostess and that their grown up daughter sings beautifully. Sir George himself has musical tastes.

The appointment of Sir George Sydenham Clarke as successor to Lord Lamington is in itself, writes a valued correspondent, a feather in the cap of the present Ministry; while as a most significant indication of their being fully alive to the important position Bombay as the emporium of the Arabian Sea must occupy in any comprehensive and effective scheme of Imperial defence, his selection for the Governorship of the Western Presidency does them, and emphatically Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Haldane and Mr. Morley, the very highest credit as patriotic statesmen. The imperial expansion of the United States of America and of the German Empire, and the regenerative processes now in high fermentation in Russia, the end of which will be to incalculably augment her colonial power throughout the Euro-Asian continent, all these new forces now moving rapidly into operation on both sides of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, render it absolutely necessary to extend the principle of the European balance of power throughout the whole world. For England this means not only the establishment of the most cordial entente, supplemented by treaties it may be, with Norway and Sweden, Holland and Belgium and France and Spain, and Italy and Greece, and again with the United States and with Japan; but in the direction of India and of Australasia, the indefinite strengthening of our position in the Mediterranean at Gibraltar, Malta, and in Egypt; and the rendering of Karachi, Bombay and Trincomalee, and the Delta of the Ganges great strongholds of Imperial power, impregnable against all attacks whether by land or from the sea. Egypt above all must be rendered a great *place d'armes* where a formidable proportion of the Imperial Military forces would always be kept ready for service anywhere within the limits of the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. As for B

up angry feelings on both sides. I need only refer to one illustration—the disclosures respecting the, to say the least, undignified correspondence that has passed between Mr. Bailey one of the Land Commissioners and Mr. Moore the most active of the Unionist contingent from the North of Ireland. Mr. Bailey wrote from the University Club in Dublin to "Dear Moore:—I see that as a supplemental question you asked the other day whether the delay in land purchase was due to the continual absence of Mr. Commissioner Bailey.' I do not know, of course, what was your object, but it may interest you to know that for the last year I attended more days in the office than either of my colleagues, and that, as a fact, I did not take much more than half the vacation to which I was entitled. You will thus see that you have been strangely misinformed, and I can only surmise that another of my colleagues was intended. Faithfully yours, W. F. Bailey." Mr. Moore replied:—"Dear Bailey, When we were appointed by a Unionist Government to do fair play between Wrench and Finucane, and you have sold the pass on every occasion. The first thing my colleagues and I will do when we come back, which will not be far off, is to press for an inquiry into the working of your department. You can destroy your evidence now and show this to whom you please. Yours truly, W. Moore." There was no more "Dear Moore" or "Dear Bailey" about the subsequent correspondence which was in the third person. By a characteristic piece of strategy the Nationalists got Mr. Moore's communication out two days before the whole correspondence was read to the House, and the Opposition, indignant at what they thought was not cricket, did their best to howl down Mr. T. W. Russell the new Vice-President of the Irish Board of Agriculture when he responded with alacrity to the Nationalists' demands. Mr. Moore's letter was, to say the least, injudicious and is not justified by his excuse that he resented Mr. Bailey saying he was not guilty but one of his colleagues was"—that colleague being a personal friend of the hon. member. Outside the House the result of the Colne Valley Election has absorbed public attention, and a portion of the community seems to be much alarmed at the return to the House of Commons for the first time of a pure Revolutionary Socialist. But I think I could name men, or at all events one man in the Independent Labour, whose views are every bit as wild as those of the youth who has been elected by a minority vote member for Colne Valley. The moral seems to be that the Moderates of both parties should combine in such cases. If the election in the Colne Valley had been a stand-up fight between the Socialist and the Liberal, Mr. Grayson would not to-day be a member of the House of Commons.

INDIAN PENSIONS AND EARNED INCOME.

While credit must be given to Sir Seymour King for his success in inducing Mr. Asquith to treat pensions of the peculiar character of those of the Indian Civil Service, to which the "pensioner" sometimes has contributed almost as much as he receives, to be classed as earned income, annuitants and annuitants' widows and children also owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Austin Low. It was Mr. Low who fortunately detected the ambiguity that might have deprived the classes named of the concession made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and who actually supplied Mr. Smeaton with the words now embodied in the Finance Bill. At first Mr. Asquith was disinclined to accept Mr. Smeaton's amendment, thinking the proposed addition superfluous, but this was not the opinion of so acute a lawyer as Mr. Rawlinson, the member for Cambridge University, and eventually the right hon. gentleman gave way. I believe that Mr. Rawlinson's view of the matter was shared by the India Office. However that may be, all fears of the subsection being misconstrued are now happily at an end.

DR. JOHN POLLEN AND THE NEW LANGUAGE.

I mentioned last week the triumphs that awaited your old friend Dr. John Pollen at Liverpool and Dublin in his capacity as President of the British Esperanto Association. The reception given in his honour by the Liverpool Esperanto Club was held at the Young Men's Christian Association—you see that the movement is in the odour of sanctity—and Dr. Sydney Whittaker who presided "acknowledged Dr. Pollen's efforts to spread the gospel of hope not only in the Occident, but in the Orient." I wish he had said in the West and in the East, but your Esperantist is nothing if not poetical. The report of the meeting in the local *Courier* proceeds:—Mr. G. P. Lewis expressed the belief that that was the greatest meeting of Esperantists ever organised in Liverpool by the Liverpool group, and referred to the progress Esperanto was making in Southport, St. Helens and other places. The most important event of this year was the Esperanto Congress at Cambridge next month. Other speakers included Mr. W. Villard, Miss M. L. Jones, Mr. G. F. Karck, Mr. C. Slater Openshaw, Mr. A. Griffen and Mr. T. M. Dow (Vice-president of the Liverpool Esperanto Club) the latter of whom mentioned that it was just 20 years on the following week Dr. Zamenhof published his first brochure on Esperanto Lieut-Colonel Pollen spoke on the simblicity and the ease with which Esperanto might be learned, and said it Esperanto did not succeed as the neutral language of the world then the attempt to introduce a neutral language might be abandoned once and for all, definitely and for ever. If Esperanto did not succeed nothing would succeed. Having alluded to the interest that was being awakened in the study of Esperanto in the Far East, on the Continent, and in America, he said there was not the slightest thought of introducing any change in Esperanto; they could only conquer by being true to Dr. Zamenhof, whose sole idea had been to serve his fellowmen. (Hear, hear.) The Dublin gathering which took place two or three days later was, I learn from one of the leading Irish dailies, "small but enthusiastic." The President of the local branch, the Ven. Archdeacon Wynne could not be present but sent his blessing. Mr. C. P. Blackham, F. B. E. A. (Fellow British Esperanto Association) gave Dr. Pollen a hearty welcome. He was, said the F. B. E. A., "a fellow countryman of theirs. He had done much for their cause, not only in these countries, but in other and far-off lands"—that is better than the Occident and the Orient—"from where he had just returned from a successful campaign on behalf of their dear language." (Here the orchestra ought to have played "Come back to Erin," but it did n't) Dr. Pollen's address was the *piece de resistance* of the evening. Speaking in Esperanto, he said not that it was a "dear" but a very comprehensive language. He continued (I quote from the account in the Irish *Daily Express*):—He was pleased to address his fellow countrymen and women on the subject of Esperanto. What the Irish took up they generally carried through. Esperanto had made good headway in America, and it got its push from the Irish there. He had just come back from India, where he had been preaching Esperanto to nobe lievers. He objected to the attitude of some people in refusing to hear a single word about it. Esperanto, whether the world liked it or not, would go forward and win. There was no rival in the field to it. No attempt had been previously made to solve the riddle of a universal language. Dr. Zamenhof had given Esperanto a free gift to the world. He had never made anything out of it, and never would. Esperanto, as now given to the world, would succeed without any change. (Dr. Zamenhof was a genius of the first water, and a linguist second to none. The speaker then referred to the forthcoming conference of Esperantists at Cambridge. They hoped to have about two thousand people present, and representatives of upon thirty nationalities. Their gathering in that room that evening was a small one, but he hoped that their next would be held in the Rotunda.

One of the subsequent speakers, the Rev. Parker, said he took to Esperanto from the first moment he heard of it. If all the good people of Dublin are—what shall I say?—so easily captured, Dr. Pollen must have made a large bag in the capital of the distressful country.

INDIANS AT THE PLAY.

Of recent American plays in London, one deserving special mention is that of the "Earl of Pawtucket" now being performed at the Playhouse. It is sheer farce with Mr. Cyril Maude playing the principle part and playing it amid ripples of laughter from the crowded house. The plot is as famously impossible as is the case with most farces, the hero masquerading under an assumed name, and posing in New York an American heroine, who being divorced is using her maiden name. The name assumed by the hero is that of the lady's divorced husband. It is all very amusing and generally lacking in any sense of impropriety. As a finish Mr. Maude is still preceded by the "Drums of Pude" which did the same duty for "Toddles." It is an "all-but" tragedy of the Mutiny period, almost suggestive of the old Adelphi melodrama. Of course the inherited instincts of the British public are met by a concession to their emotions, as the curtain descends upon the hero refraining from making a pyrotechnic display of the heroine, the magazine and himself as the return of the regiment is indicated by the skirling of the bag-pipes in the wings.

"I have been wondering for the past fortnight," said a young friend of mine, who was born in the East, "what a group of Indians who sat out the curtain raiser, really thought of it. Their features were absolutely immobile. I would give four or five times the cost of my dress circle seat to know. Perhaps only Kipling could describe or guess at their thoughts. As I watched the whole show with its exaggerated representations of native servants, its chupatty incident, its discussions among the *dramatis personæ* of India as a land of mystery, all sense of mystery seemed to be transferred in my mind to that box, level with the dress circle, to the right of the stage, with its silent occupants. Did they meditate upon a governing race caring to have the incidents of crisis served up to prevent after-dinner somnolency with the sound of guns and bugles and bag-pipes? Did they think that the men who faced that crisis resembled the actors with their nervous gestures and representations of somewhat deficient self-control? Did they think that the rest of the same audience was truly mad when later they laughed at a farce? I wonder what the dence they did think."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Sir George and Lady Clarke were amongst those invited to the State Ball, the last great Court event of the season at Buckingham Palace last Friday night. The following also received invitations: the Raja of Kapurthala, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley, Sir Hugh and Lady Barnes, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Sir E. R. Henry, Mr. J. A. Bryce, M.P., Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. C E. Hobhouse, M.P., Mr. Arthur Keyser, Mr. Theodore Morison, Generals Sir C. J. Burnett, Sir B. Blood, Sir O. Moore Creagh, Sir Charles Egerton, and Sir John Watson and Colonel Sir Reginald Hennell.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh is certainly not an Irishman, but in the House of Peers on Monday he perpetrated a bull that would have done credit to any Hibernian. In a discussion on Scottish agricultural affairs, he said "the noble Earl shook his head and he was glad to hear it."

An old Bombayite writes to me from Woodbridge in Suffolk that that place is swarming with Anglo-Indians and that the cry is 'Still they come.'

Sir Henry Primrose (who was Lord Ripon's Private Secretary in India and is now head of the Department which sends us those unwelcome documents, Income tax papers) and Lady Primrose have taken the Rectory for August and the former with his son intend to golf vigorously. My correspondent adds:—"The golf course here—18 holes—is a very good one indeed. It is at Melton, two miles off. This sounds like a bull, but I throw it in." Anglo-Indians home for good or on furlough often ask one for hints as to a suitable place on which to pitch their tent. Apparently they might go further and fare worse than at Woodbridge.

The dinner given at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Saturday by the hospitable members of the M. A.-O. College Association was like all gatherings of that body a very pleasant affair. The special guests were Shamsul Ulama Syed Ali Bilgrami of Cambridge University and his brother Major Syed Hassan Bilgrami I. M. S., who will shortly return to India, the last named, however, only for a stay of a few months. The chair was taken by Mr. Syed Ameer Ali late Judge of the Bengal High Court, and the toast of the evening was proposed in felicitous terms by Sir Charles James Lyall. He expressed the wish in which all present joined, that Shamsul Ulama Bilgrami's health may soon be completely restored and that he may at no distant date be able to return to this country. Shamsul Ulama, in his reply, mentioned that during his residence at Cambridge he had frequently been requested to find colleges for young Indian students. He had not always been able to do this, partly because Indian students are not admitted to some of the colleges there. He advised the fathers of Indian students to make sure of colleges for their sons before sending the latter to India. He also touched lightly and discreetly on the present unrest, earnestly urging his young friends to think more of their duties than of their supposed rights. An "At Home" was afterwards held in honour of Mr. Bilgrami.

The reception held by the Parsi Social Union at the rooms of the Northbrook Society on Tuesday night passed off very successfully. The floral decorations were most tasteful and the picturesque dress of the Parsi ladies made a pleasing contrast to the sombre attire of the male sex. More than a hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, a record number I believe for a Parsi gathering. The company included Sir Thomas and Lady Barclay, Sir Curzon Wyllie, Dr. Mrs. and the Misses Sethna, Mr. A. N. Wollaston, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Dr. D. R. Wadia, Mrs. and Miss Reynolds, Dr. P. Bhedwar, Mr. and Mrs. Pandey, Syed Gaffer Khan (of the Persian Legation), Mr. Faredoon, Mr. and Mrs. Michelli, Mrs. Gaussen, Mr. N. P. Vakeel. Mrs. and Miss Kharas, Major Syed Hassan, Mr. H. D. Cama, and Mr. R. M. Dalal. The Parsi Social Union and particularly its Hon. Treasurer (Dr. S. A. Kapadia) and Hon. Secretary (Mr. P. D. Patel) are to be congratulated on their first reception.

From the Agony Column in to-day's *Times*:—

To my country cousins, Dick, Tom and Harry, Kate, Mary and Jane. For goodness' sake do not come to Bayswater, Notting-hill, or West Kensington. These districts are infested with foreign organ-grinding beggars of the worst description and their brain-addling machines. Ten-a-day sometimes! Enough to drive busy people crazy. Rest and brain work hopeless. Authorities and the Police helpless as well as hopeless! South Kensington, Belgravia, or Hampstead might suit, but no decent locality in London is free from the intolerable nuisance. Change of Government badly needed. Herbert no use. T. Dickens Leech. (Country papers please copy).

Any stick is of course good enough to beat a Radical dog with, but I am afraid that a change of Government would not make matters much better for "T. Dickens Leech." And as to his complaint that the districts to which he refers are sometimes visited by ten organ griders a day, that is nothing. I once lived in a street in the very centre of the metropolis where it was usual for seven or eight of the "brain addling machines" to be put in motion before breakfast, the nuisance being continued at intervals throughout the longlive day and far into the stilly night (!)

CRICKET.

NASIK vs. DEOLALI.

A match was played on Thursday, the 8th instant, at Nasik, between the members of the Nasik Club and the Officers at Deolali, which, unfortunately, had to be stopped rather early on account of the rains. The scores were as follows:—

DEOLALI.

Lieut Farquharson, c Shoubridge b Kelly	16
Sergt Martin, c Nissim b Kelly	0
Sergt Peacock, c Williams b Kelly	0
Lieut M Cellum b Lazarus	2
Lieut Thomas b Lazarus	7
Lieut Lucas b Kelly	14
Major Duncan, c and b Kelly	20
Major Barett, c and b Lazarus	9
Major Ricketts b Kelly	3
Lieut Robertson, c Gadney b Kelly	5
Pt. Collins, not out	16
Extras	92

NASIK.

Mr Pooley b Peacock	0
Mr Harrison, c and b McCallum	2
Mr Lazarus, not out	88
Mr Gadney, c Peacock b McCallum	5
Mr Kelly, st b McCallum	7
Mr Williams b Peacock	1
Mr Shoubridge, c Lucas b McCallum	1
Mr Nana, c Robertson b Duncan	23
Mr Nissim, not out	12
Mr Mackay, Mr Turner } Did not bat.	
Extras	10
	149

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TEAM.

The following is the team selected to play for the Gymkhana "A" team versus R. B. and C. I. Railway on the Gymkhana ground at 2-30 to-day:—Lt. Col. Philbrick (Capt.) Mr. J. S. Milne, Mr. S. N. Powell, Capt. Pocock, M. F. G. Clarke, Mr. G. De. Rhe Philipe, Mr. T. M. D. Sanderson, Mr. A. B. Burney, Maj. Macdonald, Mr. L. P. West and Mr. E. M. Coombe.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, JULY 26.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

COURT—The King and Queen gave a State Ball last Friday at Buckingham Palace, and spent the week-end with Lord Lansdowne at Bowood. The Queen opened the new buildings of the Hostel of St. Luke on Wednesday. On Wednesday their Majesties visited the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, Wandsworth.—The Prince of Wales presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music. On Tuesday he opened a new wing at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—The Duke of Connaught on Friday distributed the prizes of the Royal Academy of Music. A bazaar on behalf of the Duke of Connaught's Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Eccleston-street, was opened by the Duchess of Connaught on the 18th and by the Duchess of Albany on the 19th.

A Pickwick Exhibition was opened on Monday by Mr. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

Ecclesiastical.—At the Wesleyan Conference last week Mr. Perks, M. P., expounded a scheme of brotherly co-operation among Methodists all over the world. A deputation of the Church of England, headed by the Bishop of Stepney, was received, and the Bishop of London sent a letter of greeting. This week the conference has adopted a scheme for the representation of members in local church management, but has declined at this stage to alter the basis of Church membership.—The Essex and Herts Bishopric Fund amounts to nearly £42,000.

Education.—The Prime Minister and Mr. McKenna received on Saturday the Archbishop of Canterbury and other objectors to the new training college and secondary school policy.

Elections.—The Colne Valley polling resulted in the election of Mr. V. Grayson (Socialist) by 3,648 votes, against 3,495 for Mr. P. Bright (L.) and 3,227 for Mr. G. C. Wheeler (U.).—Mr. E. Blake is resigning his seat owing to ill-health.

Exeter-Hall was vacated by the Young Men's Christian Association on Monday, and will be demolished.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has ordered a new trial of the case in which the Cambridge *Daily News* successfully defended a libel suit on the ground that the inaccuracy complained of was copied from a contemporary sheet supplied by a policeman.—The wife of a Brighton resident, drawn up by a preacher who afterwards married the testator's widow, has been set aside.—Lady Rosslyn has obtained a divorce in Scotland.—Mr. Justice Kekewich has dismissed the action brought by Miss Philip, legal representative of the late Mr. Whistler, to restrain Mr. and Mrs. Pennell from using for the purpose of a biography certain of Mr. Whistler's letters.—At Guildford, "Pedlar" Palmer, pugilist, for the manslaughter of R. Choat in a railway carriage, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Lord Curzon, at a city dinner on Wednesday, expressed the opinion that the unrest in India was only skin-deep.

Naval and Military.—At a meeting of the Navy League on Friday a resolution challenging the executive's acceptance of the reduction of the Navy Estimates was rejected by proxies.—The Duke of Connaught inspected the siege artillery at Chatham on Tuesday.—Lord Tweedmouth distributing prizes at the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich, on Tuesday, said that England had no wild designs upon other nations, but wanted to keep her place and must be ready to fight if necessary.—Mr. Asquith and Mr. Haldane have promised consideration for a suggestion that aid should be given to widows and children (not otherwise provided for by law) of soldiers dying as a result of the South African war.—At Bisley, the King's prize was won by Lieutenant Addison, Australia, after Private Buckley, 4th Manchester, had taken the Silver Medal in the second stage. The National Challenge Trophy was won by England, the St. George's Vase by Private Gibson, 2nd Lanark, the Duke of Cambridge's Prize by Private Kay, 4th Durham, the China Cup by Middlesex, the Vizianagram Cup by House of Lords, the Grand Aggregate Challenge Trophy and the Volunteer Challenge Trophy by Armourer Padgett, 1st East Yorks, and the Championship Service Rifle Aggregate Challenge Cup by Sergeant Talbot, 2nd Royal Warwick.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on the 18th considered the Army Bill on report, and an amendment allowing associations to use money "other than money voted by Parliament" for lads under 16 was agreed to. The Bill was finally passed on the 23rd. On the 22nd a motion was adopted calling for Poor Law reform in Ireland. On the 24th the Bishop of Birmingham brought forward the need of University reform.—In the Commons on the 18th the Home Office vote gave rise to discussions on lead poisoning, vivi-section, the Edalji case, and other matters. On the 19th the Criminal Appeal Bill was considered on report. On the 22nd the Government carried by 293 to 85 a "guillotine" motion to expedite the Evicted Tenants Bill. The first and second clauses of the Bill were carried next day, after uproarious scenes; and on the 24th the Bill passed through Committee.

Sporting.—The South African cricketers last week beat a Scottish Eleven by an innings and 371, Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by 38, Surrey beat Lancashire by 112, Essex beat Kent by nine wickets, Worcestershire beat Sussex by six wickets, and Leicestershire beat Derbyshire by nine wickets. On Tuesday the match at Lord's, Middlesex v. Lancashire, was abandoned. Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by ten wickets, and Notts beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 38. On Wednesday Kent beat Surrey by ten wickets, Essex drew with Leicestershire, Worcestershire beat Hampshire by an innings and 180, Derbyshire beat Northamptonshire by 274, and the South Africans beat a Scottish Eleven by eight wickets.—The long distance record for motor-cars has been broken by a Rolls Royce. Anti-duntrials were held on Tuesday on Brooklands track. A committee of the Motor Union recommends alcohol as a substitute for petrol, which is becoming scarce.—At Sandown Park Mr. W. B. Purefoy's Lally has won the Eclipse Stakes and Mr. W. H. Walker's White Eagle the National Breeders' Produce Stakes.—The Australian pair have beaten the British Isles at lawn tennis.

The International Congress against Alcoholism has been invited to meet in London in 1909.

The Rhodes trustees have asked Sir L. Mitchell to collect material for a biography of Mr. Rhodes.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Government intends to send a protest to the Imperial Government with reference to French contraband trade in the New Hebrides.—The Queensland Parliament was opened on Wednesday.

Canada.—Sir W. Laurier has had an enthusiastic welcome on his return from England.—A disastrous fire has occurred at Victoria, B. C.

Newfoundland.—It is reported that if the modus vivendi is not renewed the American vessels will bring full crews home ports to the fisheries, depriving 800 colonists of employment.

South Africa.—The Transvaal Assembly has passed the Guaranteed Loan Bill. The Government has brought in a Bill increasing facilities for the sale of intoxicants to natives. The executive of the Transvaal Miners' Association has declared the strike "off."—The Cape Assembly has unanimously voted in favour of a federation conference. The Legislative Council has rejected a motion to remove restrictions on the supply of liquor to natives.—The Natal Assembly has rejected the abolition of indentured labour.

THE UNITED STATES.

British Imports are to be accepted at the values put on them by British Chambers of Commerce.

Disasters.—The steamer Columbia was sunk by collision on Saturday night on the Pacific coast, about 100 lives being lost; and nearly 40 persons were killed that day by a railway collision near Detroit.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The boring of a railway tunnel five miles long through the Tauern range was completed on Monday.

France.—General de Lamoix has been appointed virtually Generalissimo of the army. General Langlois states that General Lagron resigned owing to the danger to France caused by the premature application of the two years' service law. M. Clemenceau had a voyage on Monday in the war balloon. The Japanese squadron has arrived at Brest.

Germany.—The Imperial Chancellor interviewed by a French journalist spoke of Franco-German relations, and expressed disbelief in the "yellow peril."—An outburst of feeling against the Danish population has occurred in Schleswig Holstein.—The Government is likely to undertake the compulsory expropriation of Polish landowners in East Prussia.—The German-American Professor Karl Hau has been sentenced to death for the murder of his mother-in-law at Baden.—A war balloon is said to have been tried with very successful results.

Korea.—The Emperor abdicated last week in favour of the Crown Prince. Several Japanese have been killed in Seoul by Korean soldiers, who refuse to surrender their ammunition. The Marquis Ito has presented the Japanese demands to the Korean Cabinet. They are understood to be of a revolutionary character.

Morocco.—The Sheriff of Wazan has failed to negotiate the release of Sir H. Maclean.

Obituary.—Admiral Maclean; Major-General J. W. Younghusband; Dr. Rutherford, formerly headmaster of Westminster School; Col. G. E. Harley; Prebendary Tudor; Herr C. von Tiedemann and Herr W. von Kardorff.—*Times*.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Hague Conference.

WARSHIPS AND AUXILIARY VESSELS.

At the Hague, on July 19, the fourth committee proceeded to discuss the British proposal for a definition of warships and 'hostile' auxiliaries. Lord Reay vindicated for belligerents the indispensable right to capture neutral vessels carrying supplies of any kind for an enemy. Admiral Roell (Holland), General Porter (America), and Col. Ovtchinnikoff (Russia), stated objections to the proposal, which General Porter thought would unduly extend the rights of belligerents It will be remembered that the British proposal would be simply to class auxiliary transports and tenders, in the widest sense of the terms, as a kind of warships, and to subject them to the same treatment as warships. Col. Ovtchinnikoff preferred the Russian definition, according to which, before a vessel can be treated as a warship, it must be commanded by a naval officer, its crew subjected to naval discipline, and its name entered on a list of recognised ships of war.

On the proposal of Count Tornielli (Italy), a special committee was appointed to examine the British proposals. A comite d'examen, consisting of the bureau and ten other delegates, including Sir E. Satow, Herr Kriege (Germany), M. Renault (France), Admiral Sperry (America), and Mr. Tsudzuki (Japan), was also appointed to consider the whole programme of the fourth committee, which appears to have been mostly upset by the result of Wednesday's division on the subject of capture.

The Conference met in plenary session at The Hague on Saturday (July 20) and voted the convention for the adaptation to maritime war of the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1906. Certain reservations were made by Sir E. Fry on behalf of Great Britain.

A new article (12) says that "any warship of a belligerent party may demand the surrender of wounded, sick or shipwrecked, who are on board military hospital ships, hospital ships belonging to relief societies or private persons, or on board merchantmen, yachts, or vessels of whatever nationality."

Sir E. Fry Pointed out that "the British Government could not a quisce in the opinion expressed in the report as to the right of a belligerent's warship to require the surrender of wounded, sick, and shipwrecked on board merchantmen sailing under a neutral flag. Failing a special convention, the British Government considers that it would be impossible to base the recognition of such a right upon the existing principles of international law."

M. Renault replied that this article embodied the opinion of the great majority of the committee, and that in his opinion it could be upheld from a juridical point of view.

From the British standpoint, the belligerent right asserted by Article 12 of the Convention affects, or seems to affect, the traditional *status* of British ships which made them, like British soil, an inviolable sanctuary. On the other hand, M. Renault argues in his report that it is impossible for a belligerent to permit the escape of sick or wounded who are still in a condition to render great services to their country. He further maintains that from the point of view of humanity the convention constitutes an advance upon the existing situation since by the law of nations a belligerent could not only capture the sick and wounded of an enemy on board a neutral vessel, but could also confiscate the vessel itself "as having rendered unneutral service." It may be noted in passing that M. Renault, by the use of the expression "unneutral service," supplied an important indirect recognition of the position adopted by the British delegation in the proposals it has submitted regarding the position and treatment of "hostile auxiliaries." M. Renault further urged that, if shipwrecked men could escape on board a neutral vessel, belligerents would be inclined to ignore the claims of humanity by eliminating opportunities of charitable activity which might prove prejudicial to their military interests.

Sir E. Fry further made a reservation "for the moment," with reference to Articles 6 and 21, and recalled the fact that the British Government, in signing the Geneva Convention of 1906, had made similar reservations with reference to the corresponding articles of that convention. The reason was that, as these articles impose on contracting States the obligation to enforce provisions of the convention with regard to the conduct of their subjects and the misuse of the Red Cross emblems in time of war, an Act of Parliament is required in Great Britain, in order to give effect to them.

THE CROSS AND THE CRESCENT.

Turkhan Pasha (Turkey), after mentioning that the Ottoman delegation had not insisted upon the insertion of a special clause regarding the Red Crescent, said it attached importance to noting once more that the representatives of the Governments assembled at this conference have agreed to accept the principle of the reciprocal recognition of the Red Crescent and the Red Cross as distinctive flags of hospital ships.

The Persian delegate, Samad Khan, renewed his similar declaration regarding the employment of the Red Lion and Sun on a white ground by his Government in hospital ships.

Sir Ernest Satow intimated that the British delegation was glad to associate itself with the reciprocal recognition of the distinctive Turkish and Persian emblems, which, as Count Tornielli had already noted in committee, had been accepted by all the delegations.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Admiral Yamamoto, speaking at a luncheon given in his honour in Montreal (July 19), said that he had found that the views of President Roosevelt and Admiral Evans agreed with his own—namely, that peace and friendship should exist between Japan and the United States. He described the anti-Japanese agitation in San Francisco as a local and trifling affair, and ridiculed the report of the capture of a Japanese spy at San Diego. It was a mistake to suppose that Japan was a warlike or aggressive nation.

When the Admiral found there was no object in his visiting San Francisco, he expressed a desire to see something of Canada. He was amazed at the agricultural capabilities of the country, and predicted that the Dominion would be a strong link between Great Britain and her ally Japan. He concluded by expressing a hope that the three Nations, the United States, Canada, and Japan, whose territory bordered on the Pacific, would combine as one family in a spirit of friendship and good-will to advance their mutual interests and develop their industrial and commercial relations.

RUSSIA.

St Petersburg, July 23 (*Reuter*).—M. Stolypin, the Premier, has refused to grant permission to the Constitutional Democrats to hold a congress in St Petersburg. The semi-official *Rossiya*, in a leading article, announces that the Government will no longer tolerate the activity of the Polish politicians and have decided to close the National Democratic Club in Warsaw.

St Petersburg, July 24 (*Times*).—While regarding the Government's refusal to authorise the Constitutional Democrat Congress as a foregone conclusion, the Press unanimously censures the step as futile and unjustified. The papers point out that the congress will take place all the same, and that the Government's interdict is likely to be interpreted as intolerance towards the Constitutional party.

The fining and confiscation of newspapers for criticising the Government are being carried out on an unprecedented scale.

GERMANY.

The *Cologne Gazette* learns that, as the result of correspondence between the authorities and General von Liebert and Dr. Arendt, these two Free Conservative Members of the Reichstag have "formally withdrawn" the disparaging expressions which they employed at Munich, with regard to the disciplinary verdicts against Dr. Peters in 1897. The Rhenish journal calls for the publication of the correspondence, in order that some opinion may be formed as to the value of this apology, before it is finally accepted, in full satisfaction of the gross contempt of court, which was publicly committed by Dr. Peter's two partisans.

Herr Wilhelm von Kardorff, the *doyen* of the Free Conservative party, both in the Reichstag and in the Prussian Chamber, died on Sunday in Silesia. He was in his eightieth year.

FRANCE.

The Government has taken a decision which shows its determination to oppose all efforts of the Revolutionary Socialists to recover their old position as a factor in the direction of affairs. The post of Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of the Interior, left vacant by the resignation of M. Sarraut, has been given to M. Maujan, the Editor of the Radical, who became conspicuous in the Chamber during the last few months of the Session, by his steady support of the Government. No Radical leader, the "Times," correspondent says, rendered more telling service in enabling the Ministry to break with the compromising support of the Socialists.

There are signs, the same correspondent says, that the state of public opinion in the disaffected provinces of the south is growing daily less revolutionary. The Conseil General of the Herault announces its intention to send a delegation to M. Clemenceau to ask him to release the prisoners and to remove the troops, provided the municipalities withdraw their resignations.

The decision of M. Duerdin-Beaumets, Under Secretary of State for Fine Arts, to return to his constituency and to preside over the Conseil General of his department, the Aude, has produced the best impression in the disaffected districts, the correspondent says. The act was the more significant as the Minister was one of the group of Southern Deputies who were summarily ordered by their electors to resign only a few weeks ago, when the revolutionary movement was at its height. The Under Secretary of State for the Interior, M. Sarraut, abandoned his post in response to this summons. His colleague let the storm go by and now is making a practical and courageous effort on the spot to be the effective intermediary between the South and the Government.

MOROCCO.

A Reuter's telegram, of July 25, from Tangier, says:—There is no change to report in the situation. The authorities are still waiting for news from Fez as to the next movement. Undoubtedly, Sir Harry Maclean's position is very precarious, as although Raisuli's terms are at present not known, they are nevertheless understood to be such as cannot possibly be entertained. Since the Government's policy of not treating with him and trying to obtain the support of the neighbouring tribes, with the object of isolating him, so that he may eventually find himself compelled to surrender the Kaid, has failed, it is feared that Raisuli may be tempted to use methods which will make his captive's life unbearable.

The "Times's" correspondent at Tangier wrote on July 23—"A letter from Sir Harry Maclean was received here last night, asking that provisions might be sent to him. It appears that Raisuli offered no objections to his sending this letter. Sir H. McMaclean appears to be well, and is evidently not receiving any harsh treatment at the hands of his captor."

A telegram to the "Petit Parisien" from Tangier says:—"Envoys of the Sultan, bearing letters addressed by his Majesty to the tribes occupying the country where Raisuli is encamped, have been seized and beaten, and their letters torn. This is regarded by the Moslemans as a very serious offence. It is stated that Raisuli has broken off all negotiations with Si-Taleb, cousin of the Shereef of Wazzan."

KENNEL MAID'S FRAUDS.

Five Years' Penal Servitude.

LONDON, JULY 26.

A white-haired, pale-faced woman, Maria Josephine Leslie, who had been known as the "kennel maid," was to-day, at the New Bailey, found guilty of a remarkable series of frauds, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Darling to five years' penal servitude. An unusual proviso which may considerably mitigate its severity, was, however, attached to the sentence.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan was present in court long before the case started, sitting at the back, and keenly watching the counsel as they took their places.

A very erect and dignified figure Mrs. Leslie made in the dock, where she sat with two wardresses in attendance. She has an abundance of grey hair, which was caught up on the top of her head.

On her behalf, her counsel, Mr. Foote, K. C., pleaded not guilty, but she went intensely pale as Mr. Muir opened the case for the Treasury, and frequently used a smelling-bottle.

Mr. Muir retold the story which had been related in the police-court of how Mrs. Blount met the accused.

It was at the house at Taplow, said counsel, that Mrs. Leslie met Miss Blount and Mrs. Stokes, both of whom were possessed of means. Though accused went there in a menial capacity, it was soon clear, counsel went on, that she had the education and manners of a lady, and she was received into the society of Miss Blount and Mrs. Stokes as an equal.

EXCITED THEIR SYMPATHY.

In the course of conversation she told them how she came to be separated from her husband, and excited their sympathy. She also said that she was a wealthy woman herself, having an income of £10,000 a year and belonging to a wealthy family.

She claimed as one of her friends from childhood Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and said that in consequence of investments he was making for her she was in process of acquiring an enormous fortune.

These ladies, said Mr Muir, were naturally envious of the assistance she said she was receiving, and desired similar assistance themselves. The result was that she offered to invest, through Mr. Morgan, with her moneys, moneys of theirs.

Mrs. Leslie stated that Mr. Morgan was forming a syndicate which would yield enormous profits, and said that if they cared to give her a cheque she would give them another for those profits in advance.

There was one instance when, for a sum of £3 000, Mrs. Leslie gave a cheque for £25,000, payable in about six months. The cheque, with others, was dishonoured, and the ladies had been defrauded of nearly the whole of their fortunes.

MR. MORGAN'S EVIDENCE.

As soon as counsel had concluded his statement, Mr. Pierpont Morgan was called.

Mr. Gill asked whether he was the head of J. P. Morgan and Co., in New York and London?

They are not the same company, he answered, I am head of each of them.

Do you know Mrs. Josephine Leslie at all?—I do not. To your knowledge had you seen her until you saw her in the police court?

I don't quite catch it, replied Mr. Morgan, putting his hand to his ear and leaning forward.

The question was repeated.

"I had not," the financier then replied.

Is there any truth in the suggestion that you have had charge of her financial interests, and have obtained for her 12 per cent. per annum?—I never have.

That you wrote to her in September, inviting her to join a syndicate, and offering £25,000 within six months for £1 000 invested?—I never did.

That you wrote to her at any other time and asked her to join a syndicate?—No.

Mr. Foote intimated that he did not propose to cross-examine and Mr. Gill asked whether Mr. Morgan might leave.

"I don't want to remain here. I want to go to Liverpool," said Mr. Morgan.

"You may go," returned the Judge smiling.

Miss Blount was the next witness.

MISS BLOUNT'S STORY.

She retold the story of how she handed various sums of money to the accused upon her representations that high interest would be paid, and that Mr. Morgan was a friend of hers.

She had advanced £8,500, and had received £100 in notes and a post-dated cheque for £25,000 which was dishonoured.

Mrs. Stokes also told how she had advanced £4,500 and had lost £1,700 of it.

At this point the judge inquired if a Mr. Thomas Robinson were in court. Receiving no answer he said that he had received a letter of a peculiar character, in which the writer said he believed the prisoner was his daughter whom he had lost sight of for some years.

The Judge added: "This man writes to me about all sorts of things. I want the Treasury to look into that. It is most improper that they should write letters like that."

It was stated that the prisoner's real maiden name was Eastwick and that her father had been, seen and was, in Ostend.

In sentencing the woman, the Judge said: "You have been found guilty on the clearest evidence of obtaining large sums of money by false pretences. It is a puzzle to me how the kind of story you told could have imposed on anybody, but there are people foolish enough to be taken in by almost any false statement.

"Apparently, your victims were not in need of money, but either through love of gambling or greediness, they wanted to make more where they had more than enough, and they could not resist the alluring promises you made.

PUZZLING CONDUCT.

"Your conduct has been a puzzle to me. On the one hand, there was extraordinary skill shown in sounding these two people and making up your mind as to the kind of bait likely to attract them; on the other hand, the whole proceedings seem to show that you had a disordered mind, because what you did was bound to result in a conviction. You took no steps at concealment, you did not attempt to get out of the way. You simply paid the cheques into your own bank, and then drew cheques against the amounts."

"Now I am not going to indicate the proper way to conduct a fraud of this kind, or I might be taken advantage of. (Laughter.) But it is evident that you do not understand the rudiments of carrying on the business on which you have embarked. Then you spent the greater part of the money in betting. You went on doing that, although you must have lost.

"I have her certificates from several American doctors about you. They show that years ago you were suffering from a nervous disorder; that there were signs of mania and delusions; and that you threatened to make away with your life. You were detained in a sanatorium. In these circumstances I should make a mistake if I treated you as really sane. I shall not so treat you."

Continuing, his

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MAILS FOR THE FAR EAST.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, July 22.—In reply to Mr. Cox, Mr. Buxton said:—Letters are sent from the British Postal Agency at Shanghai to this country and *vice versa* by the Trans-Siberian Railway, when marked by the senders for transmission by that route. The approximate time of transit from London to Shanghai by the different routes available for the conveyance of mails is as follows:—Via Siberia, twenty days; via Vancouver, twenty-seven or twenty-eight days, according to the season; via Suez, thirty to thirty-five days; via the United States of America, forty-two to forty-five days. The cost per pound of the conveyance of letters sent from this country to Shanghai via Siberia is estimated at 6s. 8d. For letters sent via Suez by French Packet the cost is estimated at 4s. 3d., and in the case of German Packets at 4s. 10d. per lb. I am not in a position to give similar information in regard to letters sent via Vancouver or by British Packet, via Suez, as both the packet companies concerned received a round subsidy covering the whole of the services performed by them.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

Mr. John Robertson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether inoculation for the plague continues to be practised in India in general and the Punjab in particular.

Mr. Morley: In all provinces, inoculation is offered to the people, and is performed free of charge by the District Medical staff. In the Punjab, of late, it has been accepted by increasing numbers. In April last over 21,000 persons were inoculated in that province. The extent to which the remedy is used must necessarily rest with the people themselves, as no one is inoculated against his will.

THE SILVER COINAGE IN INDIA.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the amount of silver rupees coined during 1906 on which the seigniorage profit of four millions sterling was realised; and the average price per ounce at which the metal was purchased.

Mr. Morley: In the financial year 1906-1907 (in which a net profit of 4,000,000*l.* was realised on the coinage of rupees) the number of rupees coined, excluding the recoinage of old rupees, was 227,670,000 (*i.e.*, 22 crores 76¾ lacs = 15,180,000*l.*). The average price per ounce at which silver was purchased during the year was 31,332d.

THE UNREST IN INDIA—INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

On Tuesday, July 23, Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, with a view to preventing alarmist telegrams being sent to the Press in this country, and of the effect such telegrams are creating as to the present state of order in India, he would give instructions that the same regulations, as issued in the case of certain of the native Press, should apply to the correspondents referred to.

Mr. Morley: I am not aware that any regulations have been issued to the native Press. But the Government of India have warned the public of their intention to enforce the ordinary law relating to seditious publications in India. There is no Indian law or regulation that enables me to exercise a censorship over the telegrams sent to this country, and I am not at all sorry for it.

Mr. O'Grady asked the right hon. gentleman: If he was aware that the telegrams referred to in the question were from correspondents of *Reuter*, the *Times*, and the *Daily Mail*, and in view of the telegrams being based on the flimsiest of evidence and uncertainty of facts, and the effect they had in India, could he not take steps to censure both correspondents and papers?

Mr. Morley: Nobody will recognise more freely than my hon. friend that this is very a delicate ground. It is not for me or the Government of India to say to agents for the Press what telegrams shall or shall not be sent.

RUPEES AND AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Claude Hay asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies: Whether, by agreement with the India Office, branch railways might be built usefully in East Africa and Uganda from the profit made on the coinage and circulation of rupees; and whether he had any official reports showing that the circulation of this rupee currency in vast regions in Africa, where to-day barter only obtains, would be calculated to develop local trade and commerce.

Mr. Churchill: As the Governments of the African Protectorates do not share in the responsibility of the Government of India for maintaining the value of the rupee, the Secretary of State is not satisfied that the Government of India could properly be asked to hand over to Protectorates in which the Indian rupee circulates any portion of the funds by which the maintenance of its value is secured. The position does not appear to be altered by the fact that it has been decided to devote a portion of the profits on coinage to railway construction in India, instead of investing the whole in home securities as has been done up to now. With regard to the latter part of the hon. member's question, I am not aware of any special reports dealing with this subject, but I have no doubt that the substitution of a proper currency for a system of barter would be calculated to develop trade and commerce.

THE DISCUSSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE.

Sir John Jardine asked the Prime Minister: Whether, on consideration of the many social and moral changes going on in India and the vastness of the political, financial, and commercial interests concerned, he can see his way to assigning more time for the discussion of Indian affairs in this House.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: The House is undoubtedly concerned with political, financial and commercial interests in India, but I am afraid no further time can be given this session for the subject. I am afraid that no amount of time would be sufficient if the House sought to control the complex multiplicate elements of social and moral changes to which my hon. friend alludes.

Mr. H. Cotton asked: Whether the one day given for discussion was adequate for a fair discharge of the grave responsibility of the House in the government of India.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: A better opportunity has been given this year than in many years when we never heard India till the expiring days of the session. Hon. members have many opportunities for bringing forward facilities.

THE PROFIT ON THE RUPEE COINAGE.

Mr. Claude Hay asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the National Bank of India, through its Mombassa branch, imported between 1896 and 1902 more than 95 lacs of Indian rupees, and whether the profit to the Government of India on this parcel at the then gold price of silver was at least 200,000*l.*

Mr. Morley: I regret that I have no information as to the number of rupees imported to Mombassa by the National Bank of India during the years in question.

Mr. Claude Hay asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, as the profit on the rupee coinage is at present not less than four millions per annum, and that one-half of the profit is to be expended on the construction of new railways mileage in India, one-half of the estimated profit on the numbers of Indian rupees which are and have been imported and absorbed in East and Central Africa might similarly be employed in building railways in East and Central Africa.

Mr. Morley: I am unable to admit that the fact that the inhabitants of East Africa for their own convenience use rupees gives them any claim to participate in the advantages derived by the Government of India from the profits of its own coinage.

ANTI-TYPHOID INOCULATION OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

Sir William Collins asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether any official statistics exist in regard to anti-typhoid inoculation of British troops serving in India or in South Africa; if so will he lay them upon the table; whether any order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India in reference to anti-typhoid inoculation, and if so will he state its term.

Mr. Haldane: A large number of returns relating to anti-typhoid inoculation have recently been received, both from India and South Africa, and the work of compiling this information in statistical form is at present in progress, but some considerable time must necessarily elapse before the work is completed. Anti-typhoid inoculations are being largely carried out in India under the general direction of the Commander-in-Chief, but the War Office is not aware of the terms of the specific orders issued by him.

THE PLAGUE.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the estimates given by the Indian Statistical Department of the plague victims in the year 1904 varied between highest and lowest in round figures 200,000, and whether he will look into the administration of this department, with a view to the matter presented for publication being made intelligible and consistent.

Mr. Morley: The extreme variation to which my honourable friend calls attention is due to the fact that the higher figure refers to the whole of India including Native States, and the lower one to British India only. The figure which I quoted in replying to a question on the 8th inst. was taken from a special return recently published by the Government of India and differs from the figure given in their annual sanitary report, from which the statistics given in the Moral and Material Progress Report and the Statistical Abstract are taken. I have asked for an explanation of the discrepancy.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that a force of punitive police are quartered upon the inhabitants of Coconada and that the town has to bear the cost; and whether, having regard to the fact that the recent disturbance arose through an assault committed by Surgeon Kemp on a young student for crying Bande Mataram, and that the case is now pending in the Law Courts against Surgeon Kemp for the said assault, he will cause inquiries to be made as to the present state of order, with a view to the removal of the police.

Mr. Morley: The recent disturbances at Coconada led the Government of Madras to consider additional police necessary. The law provides that the town should bear the cost. As at present advised, I do not conceive it to be a transaction in which it is my duty to intervene.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the case of Emperor *v.* Habil Sircar, in which the trying magistrate stated that the prosecution produced evidence showing that the accused read a notice to a crowd of Musulmans at Dewangarj, and had told them that the Government and the Nawab of Dacca had passed orders that nobody would be punished for plundering and oppressing Hindoos, and that soon after the Hindoo image of the goddess Kali was broken by the Mussulmans, and the shops of Hindoo traders plundered; whether, as a result of his judgment in the case, the magistrate (a Mahomedan was removed to another district! and if so, will be give instructions for an investigation into this and cases of a like character that had occurred at Jamalpore and Mymensingh and for the report to be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. Morley: I have no official information on the subject, but I will inquire.

SIR H. DE TRAFFORD'S BANKRUPTCY.

Losses by Betting and Horse-Breeding.

London, July 26.

Sir Humphrey Francis de Trafford, Bart, of Market Harborough, who came up for his public examination at the Leicester Bankruptcy Court, to-day, has had a remarkable career.

In reply to the Official Receiver, Sir Humphrey said he was 24 years of age when his father died in 1886, leaving him tenant for life of the large Trafford estate, subject to certain jointures. The gross income from the estate was £65,591, and when the jointures were paid the baronet had an income of over £40,000 a year. He, however, got into debt and contracted a number of loans, with the result that few years after his father's death he had owed £1,00,000. His indebtedness continued to increase until in the spring of 1906, there were creditors holding charges in his life interest to the value of £459,000, while an addition £46,000 was owing to unsecured creditors.

Eighteen years after his father's death Sir Humphrey was consequently in debt to the extent of nearly half a million, and although he was receiving out of the Trafford estate £48,000 a year, he was paying out of that £22,000 for interest on loans and £25,000 for premiums on life policies. This only left him £1,460 a year with which to keep up his establishments and to maintain and educate his children.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

In order to modify the terms of his father's will, a special act of Parliament was passed in 1904, under which power was given his trustees to borrow £80,000 with which to pay off some of his liabilities. Under the Act his income was fixed at £6,000, but this had been recently increased to £8,000.

Sir Humphrey explained that he had not personally received the whole of the £8,000 a year since 1904. He had gone on getting into debt, which resulted in the present bankruptcy proceedings.

The Official Receiver, paid the whole of the liabilities were not yet filed, but at the present they stood at £21,993, with assets £2,170. Asked if he could explain in general terms how he came to get through such a vast sum of money as half a million between 1886 and 1904, Sir Humphrey admitted that he had lost large sums of money in his younger days in betting, and that he subsequently had recourse to money-lenders, to one of whom he paid interest at 15 per cent.

Questioned as to his present bankruptcy, Sir Humphrey said he had lent money—£2,000 in one case, £3,000 in another. He was afraid the sums were beyond recovery. He also lost money on his horse-breeding establishment.

The value of the De Trafford estates was increasing to such an extent that there was a prospect of his income being materially increased. He was prepared to pay his creditors 20s. in the pound, the first instalment to be paid when the proposal came before the Court for approval.

The examination was adjourned till September.

MOTORIST'S HARD CHOICE.

Narrow Escape of Mr. H. Walker.

Bastogne, July 26.

Mr. Huntley Walker, the well-known English motorist, and the hero of the exciting incident at Brooklands last Saturday, when his car rolled over the steep embankment, has just experienced another narrow escape. Mr. Walker was driving his big Grand Prix Darracq racing car from Boulogne to Brussels, to participate to-morrow in the great European race—the Circuit des Ardennes— when the mishap befell him. Just as darkness was coming on a sharp turn in the road showed that the gates of a level crossing were closed. Behind Mr. Huntley Walker was his head racing mechanic, driving his Kaiser Preis Darracq racer.

The cars were travelling at about 80 miles per hour, and the pace made it quite impossible to pull up safely. Mr. Huntley Walker chose the alternative of keeping his car straight and went right through both of the gates, smashing them to matchwood. The car sustained only slight damage, and Mr. Walker himself was practically unhurt. His mechanic, however, who was driving the second car close behind was less fortunate. He tried to pull up but immediately the brake were applied the car skidded twice round and smashed into the back of the first car, which had pulled up after going through the closed gates. Mr. Huntley Walker was thrown out of the first car into a field, his car being overturned by the shock, and one of the wheels broken.

Meanwhile, the second car, after dashing into the leader, continued its career and crashed into the station master's house, completely demolishing the front door and windows of the house. The driver of the second car and his assistant were both thrown with considerable violence against the front of the house and injured, while the mechanic of Mr. Huntley Walker's car was thrown underneath the racer and badly bruised. The second car was completely wrecked all four wheels being taken clean off, the steering gear demolished, and the front of the car smashed in.

Mr. Huntley Walker notwithstanding that he was pitched some distance, miraculously escaped serious injury. The injured mechanics were sent on by train to Brussels, while Mr. Walker after having a spare wheel fitted to his Grand Prix car, continued the journey to Brussels.

Mr. Walker will himself drive the car in the big Circuit des Ardennes race to-morrow, but owing to the second car having been smashed, was unable to enter for the smaller race.—*Central News.*

HEAT WAVE IN NEW YORK.

Epidemic of Suicide and Crime.

NEW YORK, JULY 26.

The torrid heat wave in which New York has been sweltering for the last ten days, continues to defy the prophecies of cooling breezes daily issued by the weather bureau. The city is now at the last stage of enervation. Nightly thousands of men and women sleep on the benches, in the grass of parks, or on the sands of Coney Island.

The torrid atmosphere, saturated with humidity, is having the inevitable effect of an epidemic of suicide and crime.

Ernest Simon, a wealthy silk manufacturer from Lyons, who yesterday blew out his brains after writing his partner:—"Sir, this heat is driving run crazy," has found several imitators to-day.

John Bell, pawnbroker, maddened by the heat, attempted to kill his wife, and failing, shot himself dead. Three more cases of suicide, directly attributable to the heat, are reported this evening.

Crimes of an unspeakable nature are daily increasing in number. The list of assaults on women and children in Greater New York embraces five cases. One young girl was dragged to the woods by nine monsters, and found by her relatives raving mad.

At Staten Island this morning a mob of several hundred attempted to storm the prison and lynch Joseph Yockwiat, arrested on a charge off torturing a five-year-old daughter of a neighbour. How to deal with this epidemic of crime is a subject absorbing the entire Press to-night.

THE Nilgiri District, including Ootacamund, Wellington and Coonoor, has been removed from the list of plague-infected areas.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. J. R. Cunningham, Professor at Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, to be a Professor of English and Philosophy, Bengal, in the Indian Educational Service.

THE INDIAN PRINCES AND THE BRITISH RAJ.

THE following is the full text of the Maharaja of Bikanir's letter in the *Times* of which Reuter sent us a summary:—

Sir,—I happened recently to read a letter in the *Pioneer Mail*, published in India, commenting upon Mr. Charles Whibley's contribution, "India: 1857-1907: Retrospect and Prospect" in *Blackwood's Magazine* of May last.

"In that article I find the following paragraph:—

. . . . . If we turn first to the ruling Princes, we find, indeed, a great outward change; much of the barbarism of Oriental royalty has disappeared; the principal chiefs have received from their English tutors something more than a veneer of Western civilization; they are fully able to appreciate the advantages of a British suzerainty as compared with that of any other European Power; but they none the less appreciate, too, the limitations by which they are surrounded; their loyalty to us is, naturally enough, begotten of self-interest; it is absurd to speak of it as patriotism, because, however much we may try to disguise the fact, our Empire in India is not an Indian, but a British, Empire. Satisfactory as our existing relations with the Princes of India may be, therefore, and fully as they may recognize the justice of our rule, it is hard to believe that, if at any time of crisis in our fortunes they should see a reasonable chance of throwing off our yoke and of establishing an independent federation of native States, devotion to the British Crown would cause them instead to stand by us."

This very sweeping assertion cannot, in my opinion, be termed anything short of a gross libel on the Princes and chiefs of India, as it is undoubtedly one which does them the greatest injustice. Indeed, the writer could hardly have made a more inacurate statement if he had deliberately tried to do so, or one for which there certainly existed less justification.

At the present moment when some events of importance have taken place in India, and when, as we out there have for so long wished, the people in England are daily beginning to take an increased interest in Indian affairs, it is of the utmost importance that facts should be correctly and clearly put forth before the British public, so that they should not be misled and those possessing superficial knowledge and slight experience of India would be doing a real service, not only to the large majority of Indians—loyal in every sense of the word—but also to the British Empire as a whole by refraining from writing even with the best of intentions, about things of which they know very little or nothing,

In passing, I would similarly mention that for some time past we have seen in a few papers mention made of the sedition and disloyalty of the "Hindus," when in reality they referred to the foolish and suicidal actions of the agitators in Bengal and recently in the Punjab—actions which can never have the support or even approval of the Princes and chiefs or of the real nobility or gentry—the true leaders of the people—or indeed, of any right-thinking person or well-wisher of India. It is, however, hardly necessary for me to state that the number of Hindus in India amounts to 207 millions or 70 per cent of the population as compared with 62 millions or 21 per cent of Mahomedans. It will therefore be seen that the words "sedition" and "disloyalty" cannot be applied indiscriminately to the Hindus as a body, than the majority of whom I venture to say his Majesty the King-Emperor has no more loyal subjects throughout his glorious Empire. Further the number of agitators, which also includes Mahomedans, is at present small (though if proper steps had not been taken it might have become a serious matter) and the agitation is restricted to a very small portion of the country.

To sum up briefly, according to the author of the article there is no genuine loyalty or patriotism on the part of the Indian princes, and whatever they may have evinced is only an "outward change" and "begotten of self-interest." The writer of the article further holds that at any time of crisis occurring in the fortunes of the British Empire we would not stand by the British Throne should a reasonable opportunity occur of throwing off the British "yoke." And why? Because he is also of opinion that we feel the "limitations" by which we are surrounded and would prefer to establish "an independent federation of native States."

It may appear strange to find among the princes and chiefs of India genuine loyalty to the Throne and person of our Sovereign. Of course, every one, whoever he may be, is more or less affected by selfish motives, and it is not to be supposed that we are any exceptions. But all the same, the undoubted and gratifying fact remains that, though originally it may have been self-interest, something has brought the native States into line with the British Government of India and certainly developed it at the present day into real devotion to the King and his Royal House. The word "patriotism" is, perhaps, difficult to apply to a huge continent like India, but my brother rulers and I, though we may not be called patriots in the strict sense of the word, are absolute loyalists all the same—which is the chief point here under discussion.

To quote a few comparatively recent facts alone, was there no loyalty or patriotism in the very widespread offers by rulers of native States of assistance in the shape of troops and money which poured in at the time of the Panjdeh scare, when it was thought in India that war with Russia was inevitable; and which led, in Lord Dufferin's time, to the spontaneous contribution of a large body of magnificently drilled and equipped troops, recruited from the very best material available—now known so well as the Imperial Service Troops—and maintained by the various princes and chiefs in their State at their own expense for the defence of the Empire—troops which have since on more occasions than one proved their value and taken part side by side with his Majesty's Army in many a campaign against England's foes?

Again, is there no loyalty or patriotism in the action of the princes and chiefs who in the past two or three years have further augmented their original offers by additional contributions of troops towards the Imperial defence? What self-interest, I would ask that gentleman, does he attribute to these offers of which every true and patriotic Indian is proud? Did any prince and any chief in India who offered such troops in return look to large grants of territory?—the Indian Government has, alas! unlike the Mogul system, no territory to give—and, on the other hand, did those who were so unfortunate, from some cause or other, as to be unable to participate in this movement, suffer at the hands of a grasping and foreign Government?

Likewise, when trouble broke out on the Indian frontier in 1897, I suppose it will be maintained that they merely did so out of self-interest when that gallant soldier, Sir Partab Singh, now the Maharajah of Idar, and the late Maharajah of Patiala—the premier Chief in the Punjab—and the Maharajah of Coochbehar, and the late Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, risked their lives for their beloved Queen-Empress, and in person took the field in the Tirah Campaign? In addition, the troops of the Gwalior, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Patiala, Nabha, Kapurthala, Nahan, and other States were among those fortunate enough to take part in this campaign. Was not the action of the rulers of these States in offering their troops also actuated by true loyalty and patriotism?

Similarly, was my friend the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, who equipped and sent out a magnificent hospital ship to China during the war of 1900 at a cost of about £140,000, and who, though his personal services for the Tirah Campaign, though repeatedly offered, could not be accepted, had the satisfaction of himself going out to China—I ask, was the Maharajah Scindia influenced by selfish motives; or those like the rulers of Jodhpur, Alwar, and Maler Kotla, &c., who sent out their troops to China and, may I also be all allowed to add with all modesty, my own humble self who went out to China at the head of my regiment?

To turn to a different subject. Will the writer of the article also maintain that the genuine outburst of grief and distress at the much lamented demise of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, or of deep anxiety at the sudden illness of his Majesty the King-Emperor in the Coronation year, and of relief and delight at his Majesty's recovery, and rejoicing at the subsequent Coronation, which was shared not only by the Princes but also the peoples of India, and the manner in which Chiefs, regardless of financial considerations, vied with one another to give their utmost towards raising such a national all-India memorial to the great Queen as would be something worthy of her illustrious name and of the first Empress of India—were all also the result of merely an "outward change" and "begotten of self-interest," and does he consider that it would be "absurd to speak" of this as well as the instances enumerated above as true loyalty and patriotism?

If all this does not constitute genuine loyalty and patriotism, I can only say that Mr. Whibley's interpretation and meaning of these two words is quite different from what we think in India, and, I am thankful to add, also in Great Britain itself.

And let us now examine the grounds on which these accusations are based. It is vaguely asserted that two things are the chief cause of our not being loyal and patriotic. First, that we "appreciate the limitations" by which we are surrounded, and, secondly, that we would prefer, broadly speaking, an "independent federation of native States" with no connexion whatever with the British Government.

It is a pity that the subject of our "limitations" is dismissed with so few words. We should have been interested to learn, from that gentleman's great experience and expert knowledge of our own affairs, what they were. We who are chiefly concerned do not find anything so serious as to warrant our taking the action with which good intentions we have been credited by him. True, in the past, there have been some cases of undue interference with our internal affairs, but then they were at times not wholly unwarrantable, and we realized generally that more often than not they were the outcome of the actions of individual Political Officers rather than the deliberate policy of the Government of India.

Things have now altered considerably. Our "English tutors" have not merely imparted to us "something more than a veneer of Western civilization", but they have, thanks to the sympathetic policy of the Government of India, also given us such a training as enables us to carry on the administration of our States in an efficient and satisfactory manner, and at the same time, while helping our States and our people, to be also able to help the Government of India where it lies in our power. Their efforts were also successful in, not implanting, but further developing and bringing out very forcibly that sense on loyalty to our Sovereign which has at all times been our distinguished characteristic, and which our religion has always taught us.

With our increased capabilities for managing our own business, the interference of Government in our internal affairs is necessarily becoming less called for, and we are gratefully alive to the fact that at no time was the policy of the Government of India more sympathetic towards the Native States and that never did that Government endeavour to help us more or to avoid all uncalled for interference and petty pin pricks and annoyances than at the present day.

The second point can hardly be taken seriously. If the author of the article had been more intimately acquainted with Indian affairs, or even, I venture to say, with Indian history, he would have realized that there can never be any workable independent federation of Native States, satisfactory to all concerned. If ever a federation came into being it could only work under the helping hand and protection of the British Government and in that way alone.

It cannot in all honesty be said that the present system of dealing with Native States is absolutely perfect, and I do not mean to imply that no reforms or improvements are possible. The whole subject is a very important and intricate one, with which we are not primarily concerned here, and in view of things having rapidly altered and advanced in recent years, I should not be surprised if ere long the Government of India found it advisable to reconsider their relations and dealings with the Native States.

But above all things, it is highly satisfactory to feel that Mr. Morley, the present Secretary of State for India, and our present Viceroy, Lord Minto, fully realize the position and are, as I have said, in close sympathy and touch with the princes and chiefs of India and the Native States. The rest must follow sooner or later, thanks to their efforts on our behalf. In the above circumstances, even from a worldly point of view and from motives of self-interest, what higher attractions are there cause us to alter our feelings?

I wonder if Mr. Whibley is aware of the fact that many States and I am proud to think that Bikaner throughout figures conspicuously have rendered valuable assistance to the British Government in the past by sending their troops and transports in the wars in the Punjab and Afghanistan, and also, as is better known, in the Mutiny. Referring to the Mutiny it is noteworthy how staunch and loyal the princes and chiefs of India remained as a whole—and there are a few black sheep in every flock—in spite of the cruel annexation policy which was at the time being carried out by the Government of India—a policy which so prejudicially and vitally affcted the very existence of the native States.

I may be excused if I say that the princes and chiefs occupy a very important position in India which the British Government, no doubt, is the first to realize. The old policy of mistrust has, happily for the Empire and the princes and chiefs of India, given place to that of trust and confidence. Lord Curzon described them as the pillars of the Indian Empire, and claimed them as his colleagues. So long as our Sovereigns continue, as her late Majesty Queen Victoria and his Majesty King Edward have done, to evince their sympathy and interest in the welfare of the princes and chiefs of India, so long as the British Government continues in its wise policy of scrupulously upholding and keeping inviolate their rights and privileges and their position and dignity, so long as they are treated with justice, courtesy, and confidence, and so long as the Government (continues to extend to them a helping hand in their difficulties, and at all times their sympathetic attention and interest, it seems most emphatically and without hesitation whatever that the princes and chiefs of India will continue to ever remain unflinchingly loyal and patriotic to the core. In spite of the dismal forebodings of half-informed writers, there cannot be any doubt at all that when the crisis comes, if it should ever come, the princes of India will not hesitate to throw in their lot with the British and to everything in their power to keep his Britannic Majesty's flag flying in India. I would go even further, and add that no class or community would figure more honourably, in case of such a crisis, than the princes and chiefs of India.

I would here like to say that these are not my personal views alone, but those of my brother princes, and chiefs throughout India. These statements have been proved in the past by deeds and not by words and I have no misgivings about the future.

In support of my allegations allow me to quote a sentence from the speech given by the Prince of Wales at the Guildhall on May 17, 1906, soon after his Royal Highness's return from his memorable, Indian tour—a tour which, owing chiefly to their Royal Highness's gracious sympathy, kindness of heart, and charm of manner further helped to strengthen the bonds of our loyalty and devotion to the British throne:—

". . . . I enjoyed social intercourse with many of these great Princes, and I was impressed with their loyalty and personal allegiance to the Crown, their nobility of mind, their chivalrous nature and the great powers which pthey ossess for doing good. . . . . "

In this connexion I would like further to give an extract from the preface written by Sir Walter Lawrence to "the Royal Tour in India" by Mr. Stanley Reed:—

"Nothing could have exceeded the warmth and real pleasure with which their Royal Highnesses were greeted at the various capitals of Indore, Udaipur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Jammu, and Kashmir, Mysore and Hyderabad. It has been my privilege to visit these Courts more than once, and nothing struck me on the tour more . . . there was no mistaking the feelings of veneration and love for the King-Emperor's son. . . I have never seen before such outbursts of genuine, simple affection as I saw when their Royal Highnesses drove through the streets of the big cities. . . . . "

Mr. Sidney Low, who came out to India for the Royal tour, also makes some interesting observations in his book, from which the following extract is taken:—

It is the opinion of the most brilliant Anglo-Indian statesman of our age that the real Indian aristocracies, the princely class, and the reigning families were never so well content with British supremacy or so loyal to the Empire as they are to-day. . . . We are told that the members of the great ruling and princely families are becoming reconciled to the British supremacy, and are now in many cases its cordial and whole-hearted supporters. They no longer endure it with sombre quiescence. On the contrary, they understand the the prevailing system, they appreciate the benefits it confers upon the country, and they would be the last persons to rejoice at its overthrow. . . .

Let us also examine what the "*Pioneer*," a leading Anglo-Indian paper, says in criticizing the article under reference:—

. . . This may be the logical if dismal conclusion but its soundness is vitiated by the omission of the human factor. We ought not to expect to find genuine loyalty among the chiefs, but we do find it indubitably. The view of the writer is not only dismal, it is one that seems to indicate an absence, of some years at any rate, from India. Surely any one who has been in India during the past eight or ten years could point to many instances amongst the most prominent States of India of chiefs whose loyalty to the King-Emperor is as pure and undoubted as that of the Duke of Norfolk or the Earl of Shrewsbury. And why, indeed, should it be otherwise? . . . The attitude of the native chiefs towards the Empire at large, with the one or two notorious and inevitable exceptions, is one of the really hopeful features of modern India. . . .

There are some other remarks in that article to which exception might reasonably be taken. But, as I have no intention of entering into any further controversy and have spoken in so far as my brother Princes and chiefs were specially concerned, I must content myself with refuting the unjust, uncalled for, and extraordinary allegations and accusations which have been made against us, and as one now in England who has the hbnour to belong to that community I would crave the courtesy of your allowing me some space in your paper to enter this strong protest against such irresponsible statements.—

Apologizing for the length of this letter,

I am, yours very truly,

GANGA SINGH, Maharajah of Bikaner.

38, Eaton-place, S. W., July 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Will you allow me to say that I did not write the article "India: 1857-1907: Retrospect and Prospect," which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* of May last, and which the Maharajah of Bikaner in *The Times* of to-day ascribes to me?—I am, &c.,

CHARLES WHIBLEY.

July 23.

RAND BEER BILL DROPPED.

Government's Motive "Misunderstood."

JOHANNESBURG, JULY 26.

The Government has withdrawn its Bill for increased facilities in the sale of beer and intoxicants to the natives. The withdrawal has caused a sensation, and in the general opinion the Government has met with a most severe rebuff. The idea of the infallibility or the Ministry, upon which its supporters are fond of dilating is destroyed.

The episode will do the Progressives good by shewing that they are not hopelessly out of sympathy.

Pretoria, Friday, July 26.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the Bill was made in the Legislative Assembly to-day by the Attorney-General, who complained that the Government's motive and intentions an endeavouring to legalise the sale of beer to natives had been misunderstood and misrepresented.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

Explanatory Statement.

Mr. Morley on July 25 presented in the House of Commons a Bill to amend the law as to the Council of India.

The usual explanatory Memorandum which is prefixed to the text of the Bill, is in the following terms:—

By the Government of India Act, 1858, the number of the members of the Council of India was fixed at fifteen.

Under the Council of India Reduction Act, 1889, the Secretary of State "may, if and whenever he thinks fit, and provided that the total number of the Council, be not thereby reduced below ten, record his intention to abstain from filling any vacancy in the Council of India, and such vacancy shall thenceforward remain unfilled." This power has been exercised and the number has been thereby permanently reduced to twelve.

Under Section 1C of the Government of India Act, 1858, not less than nine of the members of the Council of India must be persons who have served or resided in India for at least ten years, and who have left India not more than ten years before their appointment to the Council.

Under Section 2 of the Government of India Act, 1869, the term of office of a member of the Council of India is fixed at ten years. But under the Council of India Act, 1876, there is power to appoint a person possessing special qualifications to be a member of the Council with tenure of office during good behaviour.

It is proposed by this Bill—

1. To fix the number of the members of the Council of India at a maximum of fourteen and a minimum of ten.

2 To reduce the period of possible absence from India before appointment from ten years to five.

3. To make the salary of future members 1,000*l.* a year instead of 1,200*l.*

4. To reduce the term of office of future members of Council from ten years to seven years.

5. To repeal the Acts of 1876 and 1889.

LORD CURZON ON THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The election feast of the Grocers' Company was held on July 24 at their hall in the City. Mr. W. W. Grantham, the Master, occupied the chair, and those present included Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Justice Kennedy, Major-Gen. Sir Alfred Turner, Mr. W. Middleton Campbell, Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. G. L. Courthope, M.P., Mr. J. Ridgely Carter, Mr. F. Frankfort Moore, Mr. W. Hayes Fisher his Honour Judge Rentoul, Sir Alfred Dent, Mr. C. A. Whitmore, Mr. F. Rigby, Mr. H. B. Browning, Mr. A. W. Williams, the Master of the Drapers' Company, Major-Gen. C. E. Heath, Mr. Warden, S. C. Goodhart, Mr. Faulkner Simon, Mr. Warden, Col. H. N. C. Heath, Mr. F. A. White, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Sir Joseph Lawrence and others.

The Master of the Company, in proposing "The health of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, said his lordship accepted the freedom of the Company three years ago on the eve of his return to India as Viceroy. They all knew his great work as administrator of India, and he did them great honour in accepting the casket containing the freedom of the Company. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Curzon, in reply, said that the unsought, unprovoked, and unanticipated recognitions of public life were the most pleasing—were sensations without alloy. It was only the great City Companies, the great Corporations, and the great English and Scottish universities which could offer these honours. He had recently had the pleasure of conferring a similar honour at Oxford on one of their guests that night, the American Ambassador. (Hear, hear.) They had honoured him (Lord Curzon) in relation to his work in India, and it would be perhaps natural if he spoke about India. But he had made so many speeches on India, and there was a sort of family likeness about all those speeches, that he was reluctant to speak again. Still, they were aware that there was, or had been, a certain amount of what was called unrest in India. He was not inclined to believe that the trouble was more than skin-deep. India was very large body, and presented a very extensive and a very sensitive surface of skin. But although skin complaints were perhaps among the most irritating for the physician and the patient, they were also of the character of complaints which disappeared before the simplest remedies, providing they were quickly applied. He believed that to be the case with India. So far as the unrest arose from grievances let them be sifted and removed. So far as they arose from a seditious movement let them be rigidly suppressed. So far as he knew, those were the only remedies and they were being successfully and determinedly applied. (Hear, hear.) They might have been in the newspapers a letter written by an Indian prince at present in this country. He spoke of the Maharaja of Bikaner. Not only was the Maharaja one of the most intelligent and loyal of Indian princes, but he spoke for a race foremost in its loyalty and for the princely class to which he belonged. The Maharaja said that, in his opinion, there was not one of them who was not absolutely and permanently loyal to the British Crown, and that in any emergency his illustrious brethren would range themselves on the side of the Crown. He (Lord Curzon) had not a doubt about the Maharaja speaking words of truth and conviction. (Cheers.)

Had it ever occurred to them that while there was this cutaneous disorder the most sensitive and the most irritative portion of the body politic had remained undisturbed? He spoke of the North-West Frontier of India. At this time ten years ago he could have said nothing of the sort. Warfare was raging from end to end of over 500 miles of border. We had from 60,000 to 70,000 troops in the field, and our resources were strained to the utmost. When he went out to India in 1898 the embers were still red hot, and no man could predict what might ensue. Ten years had passed by. There was unrest in every part of the empire except the North-West Frontier. Not a single garrison there had had to be reinforced. The policy of guarding and policing the frontiers by tribesmen, led by British officers, was, he thought, already justified by the results. This policy had had its enemies, some of them in very high quarters, but he ventured to think that the absence of unrest where it might have been anticipated was not insignificant or unimportant. Continuing, Lord Curzon said he belonged to a class for which there was no place in this country—the class of retired Pro-Consuls. He drew a picture of the empire being managed by men who had not gone within 1,000 miles of the places over which they exercised sway, while strolling down Piccadilly any day could be found the men who knew and who had been there. This was the obsolete hugger-mugger method which, like the walls of Jericho, was ready to drop down at the first assault. Why should there not be some form of Imperial Council formed of men who had knowledge gained of personal experience? (Cheers.) He spoke for the great class of unemployed to which he belonged, and he rejoiced in the opportunity of showing that he was not altogether extinct. (Cheers.)

RAISULI'S HOSTS DEFIANT.

Challenge to Sultan.

Friday, July 26.

Mulai Taib, in a report to the Sultan, admits the complete failure of his mission.

He states that the Kmass tribe sent an impudent reply, declaring that Raisuli took Sir Harry Maclean prisoner because the Kaid attempted to capture him, and added, "If the Sultan wants the Kaid, he must come and ask for him, as we have no intention of giving him up."

The Sultan proposes to leave Fez next month, but he is always proposing and never performing.

Sidi Mohamedel Mirani, the uncle of the Sultan, left Fez on Sunday with a thousand picked men, to join the force already at Alcazar, with a view to a concerted advance from Tetuan, Tangier, and Alcazar, Time alone can show what will result.

TANGIER, Friday, July 26.

A messenger whom I sent to Raisuli's camp states that when Kaid Maclean was first captured, the Kmass tribesmen brought him a present of fowls, eggs, and milk, and in return received money. Raisuli informed them that this must not continue, calling them Christians and dogs to accept an unbeliever's money.

Raisuli has informed all the tribesmen that there is no Sultan at Fez, but that Kaid Maclean is Sultan, and that all the country is given over to the Christians. Should the Mahallas (armies) attack him, Raisuli would have a very large force at his disposal.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 95, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY,—July 20.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut R Shelton is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps.

July 22.

Royal Naval Reserve—Midshipman H M Williams to be sub-l

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 26.

ROYAL UNEMPLOYED.

It is very sad, from his own point of view, that the Emperor of Korea should have to retire from his throne, though doubtless his dominions will do better without than with him. If it be any satisfaction to him, he is not the only dethroned ruler in the world. The excellent ex Queen of Madagascar manages repeatedly to get herself into the papers. Either she is travelling or has added to her store of jewels or lost some, or she is about to marry again. She must have a first-class Press agent in attendance. The ex-Queen of Naples, sister of the late Empress of Austria, recently signalised the appearance of her biography by going into business as a milliner. Of the lot of the King of Bavaria and of the ex-Empress of Mexico it is too sad lightly to speak. England has long been the home of our Lady of Sorrows, the Empress Eugenie. Hers is the most dignified, the most pathetic resignation to fate of them all.

FOR A NATION'S HONOUR.

The world has long been familar with the poignant story of the Empress Eugenie's flight from Paris, but it was not until last year that the story of the great act of renunciation was made known. Had she chosen she might at this moment been on the throne of France. For the honour of France she refused. Bismarck threatened Thiers that he would restore Napoleon with an army of 200,000 men; and here and there in the records of his conversations we find him speaking of the ease with which he could have done such a thing. The Bernstoeff papers last year showed how he really tried to do so. He had no love for a French Republic. Moreover, his personal sympathies incline a little to the Bonapartists. The secret negotiations, of which we now have the history, meant this: Bazaine was to be liberated with his army from Metz, and to declare for the Empire. The Empress was to agree to the cession of French territory to Germany—then reascend the throne. She was willing to return to Paris but not at such a cost to the honour of France. She declared that rather than agree to cede French territory she would prefer that herself and the Imperial Family should remain for ever in exile. For a generation the secret was kept, but the world now knows that in the vain attempt to save the honour of her country she sacrificed an empire.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The Downing-street of Korea has been destroyed by unlettered ignoramuses; the Downing-street of our own happy land was nearly destroyed by a highly scientific man. It was the late Sir Frederick Abel. Anxious to convince Gladstone that a ring of gun-cotton, on being exploded, would cut down a tree, he got the great man to consent to an experiment in the garden in Downing-street. A mast with a ring of gun cotton round its base was erected, and when the explosion occurred the success in one respect was unqualified. The gun-cotton blew up the mast all right, but it nearly blew up Downing-street at the same time. The misadventure did a great injury to Gladstone's belief in science. It did more. It shattered the theory that if windows be left open a heavy explosion will not harm them. All those in the vicinity which were open were utterly demolished; those which had been closed escaped unhurt. And that makes one wonder whether, after all, when heavy ordnance in the country, is playing havoc, the man with the open mouth may not lose the top of his head, and the man with the closed mouth be preserved.

POLITICAL FRIENDSHIPS.

The charming exchange of compliments between Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Balfour the other evening forms an addition to a long list of evidences that political differences need not impair private friendships. The instance is the more notable from the fact that when, during the heat of the General Election, the two great men travelled to Scotland they occupied the same train—but kept strictly each man to his own compartment. That however was quite an exceptional incident. The true state of their feelings towards each other was doubtless that which was expressed the other evening. It will generally be found that a man prominent in one party has a particular crony prominent in the other. After exchanging staggering blows in the House Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith have been known to hasten away to the delights of Earl's Court. Lord Rosebery found a kindred spirit in Lord Randolph Churchill, who to the last was a regular visitor to the Durdans when there was racing toward at Epsom. When Sir Michael Hicks Beach was preparing his Budgets the man last to leave him prior to the great speech was Sir William Harcourt.

ACHILLES'S WRATH.

"Randy," we know now, cherished the hope that he and Lord Rosebery might serve together in the same Cabinet. Their friendship was no closer than that of Mr. Morley and Mr. Chamberlain has always been. Gladstone, when Premier, and Sir Stafford Northcote when Leader of the Opposition were closer friends then they dared let their political intimates know. How Gladstone and Disraeli really regarded each other is even new a little uncertain. While Dizzy in private was ready with a bitter jest upon his rival, the latter was as willing to speak of his opponent's attitude as "devilish" and "diabolically clever." Yet Dizzy begged him to return to public life, and Gladstone tribute upon the death of his greatest protagonist was noble. That invitation fro Disraeli was striking. "You must come back," he said to Gladstone when they met at luncheon soon after the Liberal statesman had "retired" you really must." Gladstone declared that such a course was quite impossible—Dizzy had not then gone to the Lords. Dizzy turned to a mutual friend with the comment: "Alas, you see it is the wrath of Achilles!"

CHARM AND SCOURGE.

There is a destiny which shapes our ends, and so Sir Harry Maclean must think as he tunes up on the pipes from home, transported mysteriously into the desert to be his stay and solace in bondage. "The Cock o' the North" should come brawly out of the place of his captivity, and it is good to know that, even if there be trees available for such a purpose, he has not hanged his pipes thereon as did the minstrels in another captivity. "Punch" has wickedly suggested that Raisuli is now taking his revenge for the Kaid's introducing the bagpipes into Morocco. It may be so. The pipes may have a double-barrelled effect. They certainly put fight into the heart of those that love their sound; may they not also goad to slaughter those who do not love them? The Chinese, varying the precept of Confucius that an army should discourse sweet music to assuage the evil passions of the enemy, now on going into battle create the most horrible din with a view to frightening that enemy. The effect of such a concert must be to make music lovers slay the more lustily. Is it so with the pipes, too?

THE ONE SOLACE.

To most Englishmen the bagpipes, like the pipes from which we blow the fragrant cloud, are an acquired taste, cultivated not without pain and nausea. But as water is to the duck, so are the pipes to the Scot. Wilkie, careful of many things, could be prodigal, up to a certain point, over the music of his native land. Of course, he needed an incentive, and that incentive was the declining health of his aged mother, who had come from Scotland in the days of her age to abide with him his prosperous home. And Muiready, calling one day, was staggered to hear the subdued roar of the pipes. Never before had itinerant musician played there where so little for his pains was to be got. The burst of sound almost knocked the caller down as Wilkie opened the door. Inside was a Highland piper playing as for dear life. "Yes, see," explained Wilkie, "the mither's no sae weel to-day. She said she would like to hear the music again, for she's aye fond o' the pipes."

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 3rd Aug. 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 18,100,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 3rd Aug. 1907 By Council Bills	£ 6,079,370
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 4th Aug. 1907 to the 31st March 1908	£ 12,020,630

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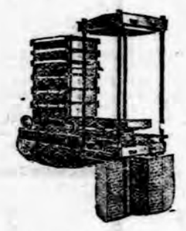

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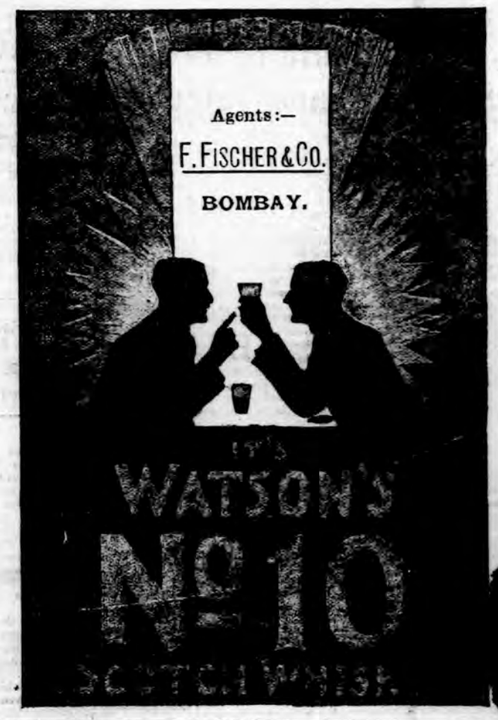

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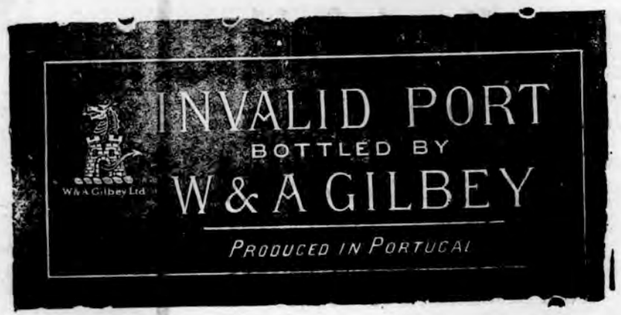

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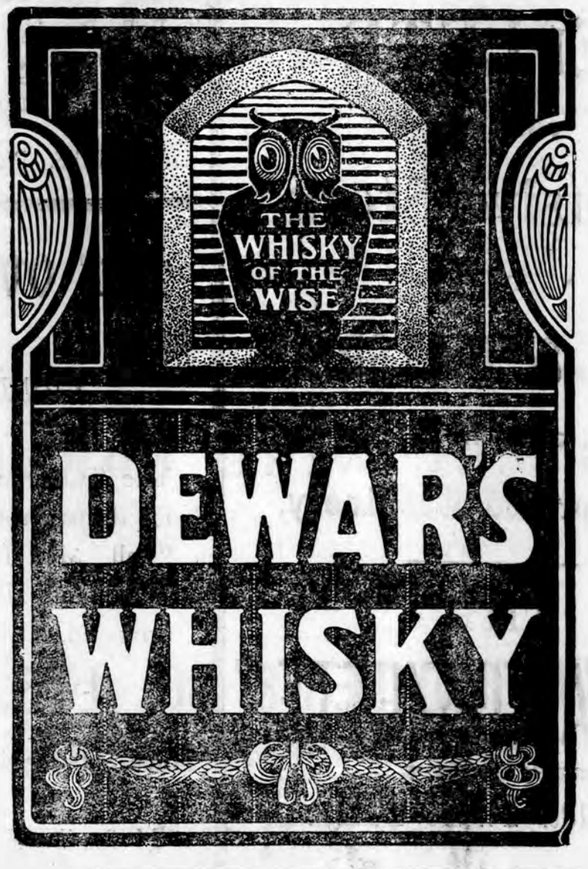

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Extra Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
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THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

those Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

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Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
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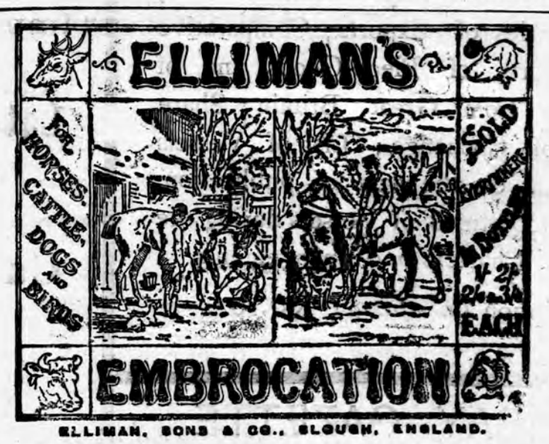

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

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PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from impurities, and restores it to its normal condition. This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

Grimault's Indian Cigarettes for asthma
Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of Asthma and Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis and Irritation of the air passages.
GRIMAULT'S CIGARETTES
ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give a relief from gasping for breath
GRIMAULT & Cie, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.

Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Limited at Nos. 119 to 125, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by Mr. S. D'Mello, at the Steam Press no. 2 Printing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., E.; Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69 Fleetwood Street, LONDON, E.C.; Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TEN PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,177.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing from Bombay	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3 P.M. 1907.				
17th Aug.	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st " *	CALEDONIA	7558		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	OCEANA	6610		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5234	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 16TH JULY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,376	Combe	5th Sept 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	8,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	16th Aug. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

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From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return.	B. All Steamers with Saloon or Stewardess. Single.	B. All Steamers with Saloon or Stewardess. Return.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	435	690	340	510	320	480
Marseilles	01					
Genoa	52	850	450	700	300	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	750	430	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leaves Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
Sutton Hall	..	July 28	Aug 7	Aug 10	..
Trafford Hall	..	Aug 6	Aug 18	Sept 2	..
C. of Manchester	..	Aug 20	Aug 31	Sept 14	..
Newly Hall	..	Sept 7	Sept 17	Sept 28	..

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Stanley Hall	..	Aug 20	Sept 12	..	..
City of Lucknow	..	Sept 11	Sept 31	..	..

For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 15th Aug.	8 a. m. (direct)
LHASA	2,171	Frid. 16th Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Aug., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WAROMA," 3,980 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 18th Aug. calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
9th August, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S
UNDER MAIL S. N. Co,
THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH
GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SILESIA	5159	G. Bergaglian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KOERNER	5301	A. Forgetti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	509	A. de Petris	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Oraglietto	25th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanea	15th Aug. 1907.
LIGURIA	6,000	.. ..	15th Sept. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

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ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Aug. 1907.
LEVANZO	5,000	C. Gravone	17th Sept. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Oct. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

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ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

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GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND
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Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL RS. 50,00,000.

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For further particulars apply to the SECRETARIES

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7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION
TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
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PROFITS:
Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
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BEFORE proposing for LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.
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Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

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LONDON MADE.
continues to beat
4 cylinder cars
on both SPEED and EFFICIENCY
in open competition.

SOUTH HARTING
Hill Climb, July 10th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
3 Daimlers, 3 Berliets, De Dietrich, 2 Iris, 2 Thornycrofts, Germain, 2 Deasys, Mundays, etc.;
and the following
6 cylinder cars:
Minerva, 2 Iris, Thornes.

SHELSLEY WALSH
Hill Climb, July 13th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
in Club Hill Climb,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
2 Mercedes, 5 Daimlers, 2 Siddeleys, 2 Lanchesters, 5 Ariels, 2 Deasys, Martini, 2 Minervas, Thornycroft, etc.

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SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GALVANIZED FLEXIBLE CRUCIBLE
STEEL WIRE ROPES.
In all Sizes from ½ inch to 5 inches Circumference.
Over 100,000 Feet in Stock.
Ready for Immediate Delivery.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

YOU CAN'T BE TOO CAREFUL ABOUT YOUR
BREAD.
While Selecting be Careful to See that is made of the Best Flour, is
ADEQUATELY FERMENTED, PROPERLY BAKED
and contains all the Nutritious Elements of the "STAFF OF LIFE."
Be exceedingly particular to see that the Bread you are getting is from the popular Steam Bakery of
PEARSE & CO.,
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Then you can feel sure of the genuineness of quality.
Delivery made in the morning throughout Bombay.

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IMPORT DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, PATENT MEDICINES AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES of every description direct from the makers, thus insuring the best of material, from first sources.
Orders are solicited from RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES and FAMILIES.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8.
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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Re. 1-8.
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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
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BOILER AND ENGINE.
A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Chefu
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Wagamah
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World
K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.
HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000
HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Dangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo	Macassar.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
Ipoh Perak).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issues TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY